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Hamilton, R. B.

1965

Alaska

Bird Data

Journal

Species Accounts

Hamilton, R. B.

1965

Alaska

Bird Data

B.H. 112 m. 160.

1960

August

T ₁	T ₂	T ₃	T ₄	T ₅	T ₆	T ₇	T ₈	T ₉	T ₁₀
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
18	2	7	2	2	9	9	81	9	15
7	3	14	4	4	6	8	6	7	8
30	40	135	25	20	30	60	40	40	25
									2
		2	2	4					4
		1	1	2	3	5	10	7	6
6	6	18	8	10	35	10	8	6	6
2	2	4	4	6	4	3	2	4	4
		1							
3	90	75	12	6	25	10	4	2	40
		100			300	100	500	3000	450
1	2	2			3	1		2	5
8	10	75	12	2		3	5	2	4
150	48	700	75	20	25			1	2
			2	2					
8	2	6			14	2	10		12

Pomarine, Jaeger

Snow Bunting

Lapland Longspur

Semipalmated Sandpiper

Sabine's Gull

Ruddy Turnstone

Snowy Owl

Dunlin

Red Phalarope

White-rumped Sandpiper

Slavicus Gull

Tree Sparrow

White-fronted Goose

Duck sp.

Loon sp.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper

Golden Plover

Oregon Junco

Baird's Sandpiper

Bluethroat

King Eider

Pectoral Sandpiper

Common Eider

Short-eared Owl

Red-throated Loon

Fox Sparrow

Sanderling

Old Squaw

R. B. Hamilton
1965

August
August

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
4	3	2	3							4	2	2	2	5	4	6	Pomarine Jaeger
15	2	6	4										2	6	16	5	Snow Bunting
75	100	300	200	30						150	200	150	120	30	45	60	Lapland Longspur
													1	3		2	Semipalmated Sandpiper
																2	Sabine's Gull
																	Ruddy Turnstone
														4	3	3	Snowy Owl
										2	3		2	2	4	6	Dunlin
										2				1	2	2	Red Phalarope
																	White-rumped Sandpiper
30		35	40	40	20	40	40	50	50	5	3	150					Glaucous Gull
																	Tree Sparrow
																	White-fronted Goose
																	Duck sp.
										1			1	2	2	3	Loon sp.
																	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
	3													40	50	70	Golden Plover
																	Oregon Junco
																	Baird's Sandpiper
																	Bluethroat
																	King Eider
													15?	75?	150?		Pectoral Sandpiper
	5									1							Common Eider
																	Short-eared Owl
																1	Red-throated Loon
																	Fox Sparrow
																	Sanderling
													12	22	22		Old Squaw

Tundra	Tundra	Larvik	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	A-1				
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	
18	28	150	20	20	20	30	30	30	30		2	3	Pomarine Jaeger
8	6	3	3	5	7	2	10	2	10			8	Snow Bunting
4	8	20	8	4	6	8	6	150	150		75	150	Lapland Longspur
4	6	5	2	3	2		2	7					Semipalmated Sandpiper
		40											Sabine's Gull
		1											Ruddy Turnstone
10	8	50	5	4	4	6	4	3	3				Snow Owl
3	10	36	2	2	2	6	3	1					Dunlin
12	12	100	15	10	12	44	20	20	6				Red Phalarope
		2				3	4						White-rumped Sandpiper
2	20	100	40	80	60	10	20	30	4		40	50	Glaucous Gull
													Tree Sparrow
													White-fronted Goose
						1000							Duck sp.
	2	3	3	2	4	3	2						Loon sp.
													Buff-breasted Sandpiper
2	30	50	30	20	24	12	6		2		2		Golden Plover
													Oregon Junco
						2	1	1	1				Baird's Sandpiper
											1		Bluethroat
		3	600		3	150		5					King Eider
1		30											Pectoral Sandpiper
			30			40							Common Eider
													Short-eared Owl
	1	3	4	2	2			2					Red-throated Loon
													Fox Sparrow
													Sanderling
													Old Squaw
	60	150	50	6	4	4	2	4	7				

July 7		Tundra ARL															
		8 Tundra	9 Tundra	10 Tundra	11 Ikaravik	12 ARL + Tundra	13 Tundra	14 Tundra	15 Tundra	16 Tundra	17 ARL	18 ARL	19 ARL	20 Tundra	21 Tundra	22 Tundra	
		20	60	70	100	70	40	40	30	40	16	12	20	40	36		Pomarine, Jaeger
(11)		6	10	12	16	14	10	10	10	12	8	6	10	12	10		Snow Bunting
(11)		12	8	12	20	18	10	8	4	8	4	4	12	16	8		Lapland Longspur
		(12)	(30)	12	8	(14)	6	4	3	4	6	6	8	6	9		Semipalmated Sandpiper
					30	5											Sabine's Gull
		12		4	6	1											Ruddy Turnstone
		12	40	20	30	24	20	10	8	20	10	10	10	12	20		Snowy Owl
		10	(12)	(16)	(20)	(14)	8	(20)	2	4	10	6	6	5	8		Dunlin
		40	200	75	200	40	40	20	4	10	8	4	10	10	20		Red Phalarope
																	White-rumped Sandpiper
1		8	50	20	10	30	10	10	6	10	6	18	40	10	80		Scaup Gull
																	Tree Sparrow
																	White-fronted Goose
		50				2 150				400	150		1000	1500	300		Duck sp.
						2				1	2			12	3		Loon sp.
																	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
		1	10	50	15	30	12	6	8	12	23	24	6	90			Golden Plover
																	Oregon Junco
			2	2		6		1						1			Baird's Sandpiper
																	Bluethroat
		55				300				250			700	1500			King Eider
		8	50	100	150	20	40			6	2		2	1	2		Pectoral Sandpiper
							300			14	80		200	500			Common Eider
																	Short-eared Owl
		1				4	6			1							Red-throated Loon
																	Fox Sparrow
																	Sanderling
		4	10	14	100	300	500	100	150	40	4	20	50	10	20		Old Squaw

R.B. Hamilton
1965

June-July

Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra + ARL	Tundra	Tundra	ARL + Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6		Pomarine, Jaeger
(70)	(70)	(70)	(110)	(120)	(50)	(50)	40	40	40	20	30	30	30	30	50		
14	4	(10)	(16)	(14)	12	16	10	14	8	6	8	8	6	6	8		Snow Bunting
(12)	14	(18)	(24)	(34)	(16)	30	20	20	12	8	6	10	8	8	10		Lapland Longspur
8	2	14	(26)	(20)	(16)	40	3	16	6	4	2	1	2	3	8		Semipalmated Sandpiper
			1	1	1	1									1		Sabine's Gull
13	6	6	5	6	5	5	1	5	4	3	1	2	2	2	1		Ruddy Turnstone
5	16	6	10	5	8	10	6	12	6	9	8	4	8	12	20		Snowy Owl
3	16	6	(22)	(20)	(6)	10	10	10	10	4	6	10	8	8	10		Dunlin
22	14	10	40	40	60	70	100	50	100	30	40	50	50	50	150		Red Phalarope
X			(2)				2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3		White-rumped Sandpiper
8	7	20	18	80	8	70	4	5	7	6	100	100	100	100	200		Glaucous Gull
																	Tree Sparrow
																	White-fronted Goose
100																	Duck sp.
																	Loon sp.
																	Buff-breasted Sandpiper
5	12		(10)	(10)	2	5	15	4	20	8	25	18	10	4	30		Golden Plover
																	Oregon Junco
2			(8)	(7)	(3)	10	4	8	2	2	2	4	2	2	8		Baird's Sandpiper
																	Bluetthroat
						1					18	24					King Eider
3	2		(10)	(10)	3	(6)	(12)	(10)	(10)	(15)	8	10	18	8	40		Pectoral Sandpiper
																	Common Eider
2				1													Short-eared Owl
								1	3	2							Red-throated Loon
																	Fox Sparrow
1																	Sanderling
14		30	130	4	2	25	2	3	8	6	4	4	16				Old Squaw

Hamilton
1965

June

11 Airport → ARL
3

12 ARL + Tundra
(100)

13 ARL + Tundra
40

14 ARL + Tundra
(100)

15 ARL + Tundra
60

16 ARL + Tundra
130

17 Tundra
(20) ↓

18 ARL + Tundra
(120)

19 Tundra
40

20 Tundra
(90)

Pomarine, Jaeger

20 30 8 10 7 8 (12) (20) (18)

Snow Bunting

(50) (50) 9 (12) (20) (20) (30) (40) (34)

Lapland Longspur

(15) (15) (6) 2 6 (6) 14 (20)

Semipalmated Sandpiper

1 1 2

Sabine's Gull

8 4 4 X (8) 4 10 18

Ruddy Turnstone

6 ↓ 6 10 ↓ 4 ↓ 5 ↓ 8 4 8 8

Snowy Owl

(50) (40) 6 (30) (40) (60) (18) (20) (30)

Dunlin

2 2 2 4 6 15

Red Phalarope

2 3 2 (6) (6) (8) 3

White-rumped Sandpiper

1? 60 25 8 25 2 20 2 25

Glaucous Gull

1 1

Tree Sparrow

3 1

White-fronted Goose

125 50 50 1000⁺

Duck sp.

1 1

Loon sp.

1 1

Buff-breasted Sandpiper

5 3 3 6 10 1 (6) (15)

Golden Plover

1

Oregon Junco

(5) 5 1 (6) 2

Baird's Sandpiper

1

Bluethroat

15

King Eider

9 2 4 12 2 2 4

Pectoral Sandpiper

75

Common Eider

1

1 2

Short-eared Owl

1

Red-throated Loon

X 1

1

Fox Sparrow

14 (2) 4 2

Sanderling

100 75 4 34⁺

Old Squaw

R. B. Hom. Hrs.

1961

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra	Tundra

3

3

45

120

70

100

100

30

250

300

300

150

50

2

4

4

6

5

4

16

8

6

14

12

14

8

4

1

1?

1

2

30

10

180

2

Knot

1

Steller's Eider

200

45

Pictail

165

Black Brant

Black-bellied Plover

Long-billed Dowitcher

Long-tail Jaeger

1

Parasitic Jaeger

Yellow-billed Loon

Arctic Tern

Curlew Sandpiper

Western Sandpiper

Snow Goose

Hudsonian Godwit

Whistling Swan

Arctic Loon

Yellow Wagtail

Red-breasted Merganser

Ruf.-necked Sandpiper

Mongolian Plover

Northern Phalarope

Peregrine Falcon

Spectacled Eider

Black-legged Kittiwake

Murre sp. Thick-billed

Black Guillemot

Horned Puffin

B Hamilton

1965

Aug.

1 Tundra

3 Cape Thompson

7 Cape Thompson

9 Cape Thompson

6 Cape Thompson

7 Cape Thompson

8 Cape Thompson

9 Cape Thompson

10 Cape Thompson

11 Cape Thompson

12 Cape Thompson

13 Cape Thompson

14 Cape Thompson - 496

Knot

Steller's Eider

Pintail

Black Brant

Black-bellied Plover

Long-billed Dowitcher

Long-tail Jaeger

Parasitic Jaeger

Yellow-billed Loon

Arctic Tern

Curlew Sandpiper

Western Sandpiper

Snow Goose

Hudsonian Godwit

12 Whistling Swan

Arctic Loon

Yellow Wagtail

Red-breasted Merganser

Red-necked Sandpiper

Mongolian Plover

Northern Phalarope

Peregrine Falcon

Spectacled Eider

Black-legged Kittiwake

Murre sp. Th. billed

Black Guillemot

Horned Puffin

4

6

4

8

2

4

4

4

2

1

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

8

8

8

10

12

8

10

12

12

10

4

2

8

12

30

8

12

8

10

16

2

500

1000

500

500

500

500

500

500

500

500

500

500

1000

150

175

120

90

75

40

55

60

12

22

2

8

4

4

4

2

8

6

R. D. Hamilton
1965

July

19 ARL 2nd Tundra

20 Tundra

21 Tundra

22 Tundra

23 Tundra

24 Tundra

25 Tundra

26 Tundra

27 Tundra + Beach

28 Tundra

29 Tundra

30 Tundra

31 Tundra

Knot

Steller's Eider

Pintail

Black Brant

Black-bellied Plover

Long-billed Dowitcher

Long-tail Jaeger

Parasitic Jaeger

Yellow-billed Loon

Arctic Tern

Curlew Sandpiper

Western Sandpiper

Snow Goose

Hudsonian Godwit

Whistling Swan

Arctic Loon

Yellow Wagtail

Red-breasted Merganser

Ruf.-necked Sandpiper

Mongolian Plover

Northern Phalarope

Peregrine Falcon

Spectacled Eider

40 Black-legged Kittiwake

80 Murre sp. Thick-billed

6 Black Guillemot

1 Horned Puffin

2

6

1

1

1

30

2?

4

5

5

1

2

50

1

1

2

1

1

1

2

2

6

1

1 (W)

2

2

4

2

2

2

2

2

50, 50, 50

5, 100, 3

120

8

July

1	Tundra
2	Tundra
3	Tundra
4	Tundra
5	Tundra
6	Tundra
8	Tundra
9	Tundra
10	Tundra
=	Ikroavik
12	ANL + Tundra
13	Tundra
14	Tundra
15	Tundra

												Knot	
6	8	4	6	8	10	2	6	INIE 20	INCE 50	20	18	16	Steller's Eider
								7	12				Picktail
								INCE 2				2	Black Brant
												Black-bellied Plover	
4	14	2	3	1	30		60	2	10				Long-billed Dowitcher
3	5	5	3	2	5		1	1				2	Long-tail Jaeger
2		2	1	1	2	2		2		2			Parasitic Jaeger
					2								Yellow-billed Loon
				1	5	2	2		1		1	4	Arctic Tern
												Curlew Sandpiper	
2					1		5	2	1				Western Sandpiper
												Snow Goose	
												Hudsonian Godwit	
								3					Whistling Swan
					1	4		3	INIE 6	2	1	1	Arctic Loon
												Yellow Wagtail	
												Red-breasted Merganser	
												Red-necked Sandpiper	
												Mongolian Plover	
					3								Northern Phalarope
								1				Peregrine Falcon	
										3			Spectacled Eider
												Black-legged Kittiwake	
												Murre sp. Th. bld	
												Black Guillemot	
												Horned Puffin	

June

ARL + Tundra

19 Tundra

20 Tundra

21 Tundra

22 Tundra

23 Tundra

24 Tundra + ARL

25 Tundra

26 Tundra

27 ARL + Tundra

28 Tundra

29 Tundra

30 Tundra

1

2

7

2

2

12

18

10

6

8

(30)

(16)

18

8

10

12

Knot

Steller's Eider

Pintail

Black Brant

Black-bellied Plover

Long-billed Dowitcher

Long-tail Jaeger

Parasitic Jaeger

Yellow-billed Loon

Arctic Tern

Curlew Sandpiper

Western Sandpiper

Snow Goose

Hudsonian Godwit

Whistling Swan

Arctic Loon

Yellow Wagtail

Red-breasted Merganser

Red-necked Sandpiper

Mongolian Plover

Northern Phalarope

Peregrine Falcon

Spectacled Eider

Black-legged Kittiwake

Murre sp. Thick-billed

Black Guillemot

Horned Puffin

R.B. Hamilton

1961

Aug

14

15

16

17

19

20

21

22

23

26

27

8

5000

5

25

20

1

75

12

1

1

15

75

130

1

2

2

2

2

2

2

2

4

1

1

1

1

1

1

Tufted Puffin

Murre, sp.

Cormorant sp.

Golden Eagle

Common Murre

Semipalmated Plover

Harlequin Duck

American Pipit

Horned Lark

Harry Redpoll

Sevenson Sparrow

Red-throated Pipit

Willow Ptarmigan

Wheatear

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper

Blue-tailed Grouse

Sandhill Crane

White-crowned Sparrow

Common Raven

Herring Gull

Wing-billed

Gyrfalcon

Aug 2

Hamilton, R. B.

1965

Alaska

Journal

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

June 11

I arrived in Barrow at about 1950. by air. When coming in it appeared that the tundra was almost completely covered with snow. I saw several Pomarine Jaegers on my way to the Arctic Research Lab (Hereafter abbreviated ARL.) The roads are made of gravel and are quite soft. On arrival at ARL I was given a place to sleep. I then retired for the night.

June 12

After breakfast I checked in with ARL and they issued me arctic clothing. The weather is quite overcast and it tries to snow several times during the day. The wind is about 10MPH and is from the west. It is the wind that makes this place seem cold. At about 1100 I went with Paul de Benedictis to see the area around the lab. It was here that I saw my first Lapland Longspur and Sabine's Gull. I also saw Snow Bunting and Semipalmated Sandpiper. After lunch Paul and I went to make observations of shorebird feeding. We drove by weasel to a point on Beach Ridge (see Map) 1 mi. SE of ARL. We then walked generally westward along Beach Ridge looking for shorebirds. Two White rumped Sandpipers were seen along the Ridge. as were 2 Dunlin and 2 Red Phalarope. We proceeded south along Family Lagoon paralleling the gas line till we were able to get to the W side of

A.B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

June 12

Barrow Alaska

Family Lagoon. This put us in the Voth area. Along the Ridge were scattered patches of ~~gr~~ exposed grass in the snow. It was here that we saw the shorebirds. In the Voth area were more exposed areas, some at quite large extent. Here we saw Buff-breasted Sandpiper and Golden Plover for the first time today. Many Dunlin and Semipalmated sandpiper were also present. We proceeded N along Family Lagoon and returned to ARL. In the exposed areas were many Lemming sign along the entire route we took. Droppings, cuttings, runways and Lemmings were seen. Two Lemmings were seen caught by Pomarine Jaeger and one by a Snowy Owl. Pomarine Jaegers were observed on territories along the entire route. There were two groups of about 15 birds each on the west side of Family Lagoon that were not territorial. Snowy Owl were also on territories and one nest was found. After supper Paul, Dr. Frank Pittler, Steve McLean, and I met to discuss methods of making shorebird observations. A system was agreed on and it ~~was~~ is to be tried tomorrow.

June 13

The morning is warmer than yesterday but it still snows occasionally. At about 1100 we went out looking for shorebirds in the area south of ARL. This area consists mostly of high-polygonized ground. Several Dunlin and Semipalmated Sandpipers were seen displaying. A bird that looked like a Sanderling:

Hamilton
1965

Journal

June 13

Barrow Alaska

(it was larger than a Baird's Sandpiper with much more red in the plumage and with a distinct white wing stripe) was seen chasing a Baird's sandpiper. ~~topt~~ Only one feeding observation was made because the birds seemed more interested in displaying. Least Longspurs were seen giving a precapulatory display.

A female Bluetheast was seen in this area. In the afternoon Paul and I walked ^{sw} along the road to Barrow. After about one mile we turned S and checked the NW side of Family Lagoon for shorebirds. In the area were Pectoral Sandpipers, Baird's Sandpipers and white-rumped Sandpipers which were not seen on the same area June 12. Snowy Owls were common but no nest could be found. The Dunlin and Pectoral Sandpipers on the area were not very territorial while the Baird's Sandpiper and Semipalmated Sandpiper were. On our return to AAL about 1800 we saw a Short-eared Owl fly across the road and land in the Tundra. In the afternoon it was warmer than the morning and it sprinkled rain. The snow has melted noticeably since yesterday and at least twice as much tundra is exposed.

June 14

The temperature has fallen and is about 30°F. The wind is from the SE at about 15 MPH. About 1400 we left by weasel to study shorebird feeding behavior. As we were crossing Central Marsh a flock of about 50 Pomarine Jaeger

R.A. Hamilton
1965

Journal

June 14

Barrow Alaska

were observed resting on the snow. I was let out along the ridge on the SE side of Central Marsh about 0.2 mile N of coordinate D5 on my map. I walked N along this ridge till I met Beach Ridge. I proceeded west on Beach Ridge to the NW side of Central Marsh. I then cut overland back to ARL. The snow had melted along the high ground which I covered on the trip but covered most of the lower lying ground. This trip was notable because of the large number of Lemmings that were observed (about 200). Droppings of a small mammal, probably a weasel were found. The densities of Pomarine Jaegers and Snow Owl were moderately high but only 8 shorebirds were seen. The density of Lapland Longspurs and Snow Buntings were lower than I expected. One nest of the Snowy Owl was found as was one empty scrape. No records of shorebird feeding were made.

June 15

The day was cloudy. The wind was from the SSE at about 15 knots. It occasionally snowed during the day. The temperature was about 30°F. There was little progress in the melt today. At about 1030 Dr. Pitelka and I went out to make observations on shore bird feeding behavior and to collect those birds on which observations were made. This collecting was done in the Voth Area. One Pectoral Sandpiper, One Dunlin and three

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

June 15

Barrow Alaska

Semipalmated Sandpipers were collected. Dr. Pitelka checked a Snowy Owl nest that had been found previously. The nest contained three eggs. We returned to ARL at about 1200. At about 1530 Paul de Benedictis and I walked out in the tundra in the barrel areas of ARL. This area is still greatly snow covered and the number of shorebirds there is very small. Some observations on feeding behavior were made. Because of the strong wind the birds seemed very nervous. On the way back to ARL I saw a Sandpiper with a conspicuous, white, wing stripe. This bird resembled a Sanderling but did not seem to have enough color on the breast. After supper this bird was collected. It proved to be a Sanderling. About 2130 a meeting was held in which we discussed the symbolology to be used in our shorebird observations. A method was decided on and it was to be tried for several days to check its effectiveness.

June 16

The day is again overcast. The temperature in the morning was about 39°F. By 1800 the temperature was 28°F. The wind was from the NE at about 15 MPH. The snow is melting very slowly on the tundra. Actually, more of the tundra is covered today than several days ago. The recent addition is very powdery and will melt rapidly. In the afternoon Dr. Pitelka, Paul and I went out to make observations. Paul and I made observations

R. B. Hamilton
-1965

Journal

June 16

Barrow Alaska

on the N side of Wolschlag slough. On the way to this area 2 large flocks of Jaegers were observed resting on the snow of Central Marsh. One group contained about 50 jaegers and the other group about 35. Some territorial(?) jaegers were observed along the higher ground where some grass is exposed and many lemmings can be found easily. On the area N of Wolschlag slough many shorebirds were found feeding. There was occasional territorial activity by Dunlin but this was scarce. In fact, the Dunlin were hardly in recognizable pairs. Two Sabine's Gulls were seen in the vicinity of Elston Lagoon. Lemmings were quite common on ~~ground~~ exposed ground. There was no place visited where one couldn't see a Lemming by looking carefully around.

June 17

The day is overcast. About 0700 the temperature is 25°F. Standing water froze during the night. The wind is from the NE at about 10 MPH. By noon the temperature had risen to 35°F. In the morning Paul and I went to the Britton area to observe shorebird feeding. In this area many shorebirds were seen. They could not be approached closely very easily however. This may have been due to the wind. A large group of Sanderlings were observed in this area but ^{they} could not be ~~observed~~ approached closely. The birds were not displaying much in the morning. A Buff-breasted Sandpiper was observed in the S end of the Britton area. In the

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

June 17

Barrow Alaska

afternoon we went to the same area and again made observations on shore-bird feeding. The birds were displaying more in the afternoon than in the morning. Dunlin were observed giving aerial displays. A White-rumped Sandpiper was seen giving a ground display. A nest of a Pomarine Jaeger was found which contained one egg. Sanderlings were still feeding on the area in large numbers. By 1900 the temperature had dropped to 28°F. Much of the snow has melted in some parts of the Britton area. Even the troughs of the raised polygons are melted in some areas.

June 18

The day is overcast. The temperature was about 31°F in the morning and 36°F in the afternoon. The wind is from the NE but at less velocity than previous days. In the morning I took about a 1½ hr. walk in the Barrow area S of ARL. Sandpipers were giving flight displays repeatedly. Two nests cups were found and were probably being used for ground display by shorebirds. A Kestrel was seen flying over, headed N.

In the afternoon I took a 3 hr. walk along Beaul Ridge and back to the lab. The bird population on the ridge seems small. White-rumped Sandpipers were seen displaying there, however. Two jaegers were seen copulating. - Lemmings were abundant and a Red Fox was seen on the way back.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

June 19

The day was overcast. The temperature ranged from a low of about 33°F in the morning to about 40°F in the afternoon. The wind was from the NW at 5-10 MPH. The day was quite pleasant and ponds of standing ~~water~~ water were present on the Tundra. In the afternoon Paul and I checked the birds in the Britton Area and in the Voth Area. We were in the field from 1400 to 1700. The number of Dunlin and Sanderlings in these areas seem to have decreased since the last time we were there. The numbers of other shorebirds were about the same. All the shorebirds were displaying to some degree but it was not universal.

A pair of Steller's Eiders were seen on the ground in the N part of Britton's Area. Oldsquaw, Pintail, Black Brant and Short-eared Owl were seen flying over. The nest of the jaeger was checked and it still contained only one egg.

June 20

The day was overcast. The temperature ranged from a low of about 32°F in the morning till about 40°F in the afternoon. Paul and I went to the Britton Area in both the morning and afternoon.

The wind was from the NE but it was mostly calm. Flocks of ducks could be seen flying ~~about~~ ~~cont~~ over the lead almost continuously. The numbers of most shorebirds seem to have declined some since the last time we were in the area. The numbers

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

June 20 of ducks and phalaropes seem to have increased. A Black-bellied Plover and a Long-tailed Jaeger were seen. Two short-eared Owls were observed flying around in circles. Aerial displays of Golden Plover and Pectoral Sandpiper were observed.

June 21. The day was overcast. The temperature ranged from about 35° - 45°. The wind was from the SE at less than 5 MPH. This is the prettiest day we have had yet. By nightfall it had dropped to about 34° and it began to snow. The snow is still in abundance on the tundra but seems to be melting fast. Paul and I went into the Britton Area for a couple of hours in the afternoon. The number of shorebirds in the area with the exception of the Semipalmated Sandpiper and the Red Phalarope have decreased markedly. The absence of Dunlin was especially marked. On the other hand the number of Ducks, especially Steller's Eiders have increased markedly. The Long-tailed Jaeger was seen about 500 yds from where it was seen yesterday and a nest of the Lapland Longspur was found.

June 22 The day was cooler than it has been and windier. The temperature ranged from about 33°F - 38°F. The wind ~~it~~ was from the N at about 10 MPH. The day was generally overcast with fog till about 1800. After 1800 it became clear and the sun shone brightly.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

June 22

I was out on the tundra about three times during the day in the area to the E of AAL. The snow is beginning to melt off at sea. at the low areas and there was a noticeable melt off between morning and night. The birds were scattered thinly in areas which I visited. However at Elson Lagoon there was a small concentration of shorebirds especially phalaropes. Pomarine jaeger nests were found scattered about the tundra in exposed areas. A copulation was observed of jaegers. At Wohlsehsloughs there was a concentration of about 7 Snowy Owls. Lemmings were especially abundant in the areas newly exposed. Much chasing was observed and several copulations.

June 23

The day was overcast and was cool and windy. The temperature was about 35°F all day. The wind was from the NE at about 20MPH. In the morning I went out with Dave Muller to catch lemmings. We went to Beach Ridge. I did not see a shore bird the whole trip. Lemmings were easy to catch and we caught about 20 in less than an hour. A flock of 28 old Scaup were seen flying over. In the afternoon I went to the Britton Area. The shorebirds were very scattered there. The only shorebirds seen in any densities were the Red Phalarope and Semipalmated Sandpiper.

June 24

The day was cloudy and cold. The temperature was about 35°F all day. The wind is from the NE

B.D. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

June 29 at about 15 MPH. In the afternoon it drizzled some. In the morning I went with Paul to the Barrow Area. In some parts of the area the shorebirds were active. In the area just S of the ERL a pair of Pomarine Jaegers were observed in territorial disputes with Pomarine Jaegers. The Pomarine Jaegers appear to have established a territory in that area. Displays of Baird's Sandpiper, Dunlin, ~~and~~ Semipalmated Sandpiper, Golden Plover, and Pectoral Sandpiper were observed. Red Phalarope's were observed copulating. A Long-tailed Jaeger was observed at the S end of this area. In the afternoon I walked around Family Lagoon. In the area to the E of Family Lagoon south of Beach Ridge there were few birds. An occasional Dunlin, Pectoral Sandpiper or Golden Plover was seen. A Sabine's Gull was observed in this area. A Yellow-throated Loon was observed flying over. It landed in some open water on the W side of Family Lagoon but soon flew away. On the W side of Family Lagoon birds were more numerous. Many Dunlin pairs and Red Phalarope were present in the Voth Area. Semipalmated Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper, Ruddy Turnstone, and Golden Plover were observed. Displays of Semipalmated Sandpiper and Dunlin were observed. Several pairs of Steller's Eiders nested in small pools and a flock of about 100 Oldsquaw flew overhead in a southerly direction.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

June 25

The day was generally cloudy, with cloud cover ranging from zero to 80%. The wind was from the N.W. at about 10 mph. The temperature was about 50° F. Much snow is now melting and what is left is very soft and mushy. In the morning I went with Paul to Dr. Pitelka's census plot to look for the Curlew Sandpiper. Over Beach Ridge we observed a Short-Eared Owl being harassed by two jaegers. Birds are becoming active in the newly exposed lower areas. Central marsh was especially active with Steller's Eiders, Dunlin, Long-billed Dowitchers, Golden Plover, Semipalmated Sandpiper and Black-bellied Plover feeding there. Large numbers of Glaucous Gulls and Pomarine Jaegers were nesting there. An Arctic Tern was also observed feeding there. We found the Curlew Sandpiper in the Northern part of Holman's Marsh. It displayed several times but I did not see it. I saw it associated with Ruddy Turnstones. I was most impressed with the ridiness of the bird. In the afternoon I went to the Britton Area. The usual shorebirds were there plus 2 pair of Long-billed Dowitchers. About 8 pair of Steller's Eiders were feeding in the standing water. One nest of a Semipalmated Sandpiper was found. Two nests of the Lapland Longspur were found. Arctic Terns and Yellow Billed Loons were observed flying over.

June 26

The day was mostly clear. The temperature was about 45° F. The wind was from the SE at about 10 mph.

R.B. Hamilton
1963

Journal

Barrow Alaska

June 26

The snow is almost visidly melting. The ice is thawing rapidly on the lagoons. The high ground is now almost completely thawed and the lower ground is about 50% thawed. In the afternoon I went to the Britton Area. Large numbers of shorebirds are feeding in the low area S of the FAA tower. Red phalaropes are especially numerous there. ~~A~~ Nests of the Semipalmated Sandpiper and of the Lapland Longspur were found in the area N of the tower. A flight of thirteen Snow Geese were observed flying N. After supper Paul and I went to the Barrel Area to look for nests. Two Semipalmated sandpiper and one Lapland Longspur nest were found.

June 27

The day was mostly clear. The temperature was about 45°F all day. The wind was from the W at about 5 mph. Paul and I spent the day looking for nests. In the morning we looked in the Barrel Area and in the afternoon we looked in the Britton and Voth Areas. In the Barrel Area we found two nests of the Semipalmated Sandpiper and one of the Baird's Sandpiper and one of the Lapland Longspur. Two Yellow Warblers were seen flying over. In the afternoon we found two Semipalmated sandpiper nests, one Dunlin nest, one Ruddy Turnstone nest and one Pomarine Jaeger nest. Three Black Brant were seen in the Voth Area. A total of ^{at least} seven Long-tailed Jaegers were observed during the day.

B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

June 28

In the morning I put traps out on lines I and II which are located on top of Gasline Ridge. The day was warm with the temperature about 45°. The sky was partly cloudy and the wind was about 10 MPH. While setting out traps I observed 6 Snow Geese sitting on the ground to my North. In the afternoon I went to Micromet marsh where I observed 2 Black-bellied Plover and a Hudsonian Godwit. The Hudsonian Godwit was collected by Dr. Pitelka. In the evening I observed 4 Whistling Swans as I was on my way to check the traps. A nest was found of the Baird's Sandpiper between traplines I and II. A flock of about 36 Snow Geese was observed flying over. Red-throated Loons were heard calling.

June 29.

The day was mostly clear the temperature was warm about 50°F. The wind was from the west at about 8 MPH. I checked the traplines in the morning and at night. A nest of the Golden Plover was found at the E end of line I. Two Red-breasted Mergansers were observed flying over in the evening. It appears that a Steller's Eider is going to nest between lines I & II. In the evening a Red Phalarope ♀ was ^{caught} observed in one of the snap traps. In the afternoon I went to the Voth and Britton Areas. A nest of the Dunlin and two nests of Semipalmated Sandpipers were observed. Several Long-tailed Jaegers and a pair of Parasitic Jaegers were observed.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

June 30 The morning was mostly clear. The temperature was about 95° and the wind was from the W at about 10 MPH. It started sprinkling several times during the day. In the morning I ran the traplines I and II. I have the impression that a Steller's Eider is nesting somewhere between lines I and II. A Golden Plover's nest has been found but contains only one egg. There are Plovers in the vicinity of the nest but the egg is cold. In the afternoon the group went to Central Marsh. In Central Marsh were large numbers of Long-billed Dowitchers, Pectoral Sandpipers, Red Phalaropes and smaller numbers of other water birds. In Central Marsh I saw two Ruffs-necked Sandpipers and a bird that fits the description of the Mongolian Plover. An attempt was made to collect the Plover but the shot missed and the Plover disappeared while flying N. In the evening I again ran traplines I and II. After I had completed running the traplines it began to rain fairly hard. I set out traplines IX and X in the afternoon after coming back from Central Marsh.

July 1 The morning was rainy. The temperature was about 40° and the afternoon was cloudy. The wind was from the west at about 10 MPH. In the morning I ran traplines IX and X. Then I and Dr. Pitelka ran traplines I and II and took the traps in.

R.D. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Abslon

- July 1 The afternoon was spent processing Lemmings. In the evening I ran traplines IX and X. A group of three Long-tailed Jaegers were observed between traplines IX and X. Many Phalaropes and some Pectoral Sandpipers were observed in the low areas N of line IX.
- July 2. The day was overcast. The temperature ranged between about 35°F - 40°F. In the morning I ran traplines IX and X. When I got back to the EAR Bob Bickens (An Eagle Scout here for the summer) prepared the traps for two more lines. In the afternoon Dr. Pitelka and I put the traps out and set them on lines IIIA and IIIB. A Golden Plover pair indicated by their alarm notes that a nest is near stake 5 on line IIIB. Several male Phalaropes were seen without females and seemed to be broody. In the evening I ran lines IIIA and IIIB and ~~also~~ lines IX and X. The Long-tailed Jaegers were still between lines IX and X. In the morning a flock of 18 male King Eiders were observed flying w. A flock of about 25 Golden Plover were present at lines IX & X.
- July 3 The day was overcast. ~~In the morning~~ The temperature was between 35° and 40°. It drizzled some during the day. In the morning I ran traplines IX and X and IIIA and IIIB. A nest of the Red Phalarope containing four eggs was found w of stake IIIA, ten feet. In the afternoon Paul and I

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Bearrow Alaska

July 3

Put the traps for lines IVA and TUB out. The area in which the traps were placed is very wet and in some cases the traps were further than six feet from the stake. Red Phalaropes and Pectoral Sandpipers are the most common birds in this area. A flock of Glaucous Gulls is present on the hill to the N. A Steller's Eider may be nesting between line TUB and Voth Creek. In the evening I took in lines IX and X ^{and ran lines IIIA and IIIB.} A flock of about 15 Golden Plover were present. The Long-tailed Jaegers were still present in this area. Some of the birds were practically tailless. A 5 egg Pectoral Sandpiper nest was found near line TUB.

July 4

The day was overcast and the temperature was between 35° and 40°. The wind was from the NE at about 15 MPH. The morning was drizzly. In the morning I ran lines IIIA and IIIB. The wind made the running of the lines uncomfortable. A flock of about 24 King Eiders were observed flying E. In the afternoon I helped Dr. Pitelka process lemmings. In the evening I ran lines IIIA, IIIB, IVA and TUB. During the running and the way to the lines nests of Pomarine Jaegers, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Dunlin, Golden Plover and Red Phalarope were found. All of these nests contained full clutches of eggs. At lines IVA and TUB in the evening an encounter between a Glaucous Gull and two Pomarine Jaegers ^{was} observed. The Jaegers persistently hit the gull and once the gull was knocked to the ground on its back. It got up and finally managed

R.D. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

July 4 to elude the jaegers (probably by leaving the jaegers territory)
The snow has been gone from the tundra for about one week and the water from the melted snow is disappearing rapidly. This is especially noticeable at lines IIIA and IIID where conditions get dryer from morning to evening.

July 5 The morning was overcast and drizzly the temperature was between 35° and 45°F. In the morning I ran lines IIIA, IIID, IVA and IVB. while lines IVA and IVB were being run the sound of fireworks in the village could be heard. While running lines IIIA and IIID a Ruddy Turnstone was observed chasing a jaeger. It hit the jaeger four times in the back with the jaeger flying away. Finally the turnstone returned to where the encounter started. In the afternoon I helped Dr. Pitelka process Lemmings. In the evening I ran trap lines IVA and IVB and took in lines IIIA and IIID. A nest of the Dunlin was found which contained four eggs.

July 6 The morning was cloudy with the temperature about 40°. I ran trap lines IVA and IVB with Bob Bickner. The wind is from the SE at about 10 MPH. About 1000 the sky began to clear and the sun showed a little. In the afternoon Steve MacLean and I went out through Micromet Marsh and went around the meadow lake. Large numbers of Pectoral Sandpipers, and Red Phalaropes were observed. A flock of about 24 Golden Plover were observed. We checked a nest of the Snowy Owl ~~was checked~~. This nest

B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

July 6 held five young which were still downy grey, but which had been hatched a long time. Two of the birds were out at the nests and were wandering around. One was about 50 yds. from the nest. A pile of about 50 lemmings (estimated) was present about 3 ft. from the nest. In the evening I took in trap lines TUA and TUB. Three Northern Phalaropes were seen at this time.

July 7 The day was warm and sunny for the most part. The temperature was about 50°F. I was feeling bad all day and did not get into the field.

July 8 The day was partly cloudy. The wind was from the SE at about 15 mph. In the morning I helped Dr. Pitelka process lemmings. In the afternoon Paul and I went to the Britton and Voth areas to check nests. No new nests were found. The young were hatched in the old, two active Lapland Longspur nests but one nest seemed unattended. Several flocks of King Eiders were observed flying W. The wind was very cold and we only stayed out about 2½ hrs.

July 9 The day was mostly overcast and cool. It rained almost all afternoon. In the evening it cleared somewhat. The temperature was about 35°-45°F. The wind was from the SE at about 20 mph in the morning. In the afternoon the wind became calm. In the morning Paul and I checked the

R.P. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

July 9. Britton Area, Voth Area and the area on the W side of the Gasline to Footprint Lake for jaeger nests. We attempted to establish the number of jaegers nesting in the area. The results of our study were entered on the map. About seven new nests were located. An owl nest was found on the way to Footprint Lake. It contained four hatched young and an egg that had just been pipped. The newly hatched one covered with white down. One of the hatched young seemed to have hatched before the others. I estimate that it was two days old and the others were one day old. In the afternoon we took Mr. and Mrs. Ross, visiting Bird-watchers, to the area we had covered in the morning. They were particularly interested in seeing the Steller's Eiders. We took them to the marsh along Voth Creek. There we saw Steller's Eiders and large numbers of Long-billed Dowitchers and Red Phalaropes. At Footprint Lake moderate size flocks of Western Sandpipers, Semipalmated Sandpipers, and Pectoral Sandpipers were observed. In the evening we checked shorebird nests and found none that had hatched.

July 10 The day was mostly clear but cool. The temperature was about 35-40°F all day. The wind was from the NW at 5-10 mph. Paul and I spent the day checking jaeger nests. In the morning we went to Gasline Ridge. We found two new Pomarine Jaeger nests.

B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

July 10

and entered their location on the chart. Several pairs were seen but no nests were found. A three egg Dunlin nest was also found as was a Steller's Eider nest with only one egg. A Peregrine falcon was observed flying w at South Meadow Lake. A pair of Dowitchers were observed along Gasline Ridge. This pair has been seen previously in that location and might be attempting to breed. In the afternoon we went to Volzhoge Slough and Elson Lagoon. About six more jaeger nests were found and stalked. Several more were seen but not stalked. A nest of the Black Brant which had been found earlier by Steve Moulton was located and it contained four eggs. Three Dunlin nests were located. They all contained four eggs. A Least Weasel was found living under a piece of corrugated metal that had been used as a slide. We photographed this weasel from distances as close as 2.5 ft. Parasitic and Long-tailed Jaegers were observed flying over. The sounds of shooting from Duck Camp were heard but no flocks of Flying Eiders were observed. The concentration of owls along Volzhoge slough is down to about 10 individuals. In Central Marsh the numbers of Peep and Red Phalaropes have decreased. A flock of seven Pintail and a group of about 12 ♂ Steller's Eiders were observed.

July 11

The day was partly cloudy, with ground fog in

R.O. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

July 11

the ~~ARL~~ ARL area. The wind was from the NW at 5-10 MPH. The temperature was between 35-50°F. From 1000-1730 Steve and Paul and I went to Lake Ikroavik. The tundra around Ikroavik is relatively free of human disturbance and is not the junk heap that is most of the ARL area. The density of nesting jaegers and owls were about the same in Ikroavik as at ARL. Two nests with young owls were found. In one of these nests an owl was out of the nest. It was making a clucking noise with its bill when it was approached. The density of shorebirds seemed about the same but semipalmated sandpipers were notable for their absence. Of course birds are not too conspicuous at this time of year. A nest of Arctic Loons was found in one of the abundant small ponds. In one region west of the lake a relatively large number of Sabine Gulls were feeding. They were supposed to have a colony there but we could not locate it. In the same lake where the Gulls were feeding were large numbers of Oldsquaws. On the way back. Three Whistling Swans were observed on the ground at the NW part of the Lake. They were in an area which contained many small ponds.

July 12

The day was overcast and cool. The temperature was about 35-40°. The wind was from SE at about 5 MPH. In the morning Paul and I checked the

B. Hamilton
1965.

Journal

Barrow Alaska

nests in the Barrel Area. I photographed some of the nests. In the afternoon we all set out traps V, VI, VII and VIII. In the evening we checked the Britton and Voth areas for shorebird nests. Two nests of Dunlin had chicks hatched. One nest had three chicks and the other nest had four. During the day several large groups of Eiders were observed flying E. I saw 3 Spectacled Eider in a flock flying ^W~~E~~.

July 13

The day was cool and overcast. The temperature was 35-40°. The ice in the ocean has been blown out to sea and there is H₂O along the banks of the ocean out to almost as far as we can see. The wind was calm. In the morning and Evening the traps were run. In the afternoon we went to the Voth Area and Footprint Lake with Mr. Preston, a visitor from Pennsylvania. We collected some specimens for stomachs and checked some nests. Nothing unusual was seen but large numbers of old Scaup were resting on the water in the ocean.

July 14

The day was clear but cool and windy. The wind was from SE at about 15 MPH. In the morning I ran traps V-VIII. In the afternoon, Paul and I went to Gasline Ridge to look for nesting Dowitchers. No sign of nesting Dowitchers was found. During the day 3 nests of Red Phalarope were found. We also found the nests of semipalmated sandpiper, Golden Plover

R.D. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

- July 14 2nd Steller's Eider. Small concentrations of Dunlin were found around pond edges. On the Ridge top there was much sign of Dunlin activity. The Steller's Eider nest that had been found previously still contains only one egg but it is now lined with down. In the evening I was not feeling well and Steve ran the traplines for me.
- July 15 The morning was overcast and cool. The temperature was about 35°F. I ran traplines V-III and saw little bird activity. The afternoon was rainy so I stayed in and read. In the evening it cleared and warmed to about 40°. Paul and I brought in the trapline. A Red-throated Loon was heard singing in Central Marsh. A flock of 14 Common Eiders were observed flying to the N along Elson Lagoon.
- July 16 The day was overcast and windy, the wind was from SE at about 15 MPH. The temperature was about 35°-40°. In the afternoon Paul and I went to Elson Lagoon to look for widgeon nests. Two nests were found where the road leaves Central Marsh at Volschlag slough. A flock of five Yellow Billed Loons were seen flying over. Four Arctic Terns were observed feeding in Volschlag slough. Two Long-tailed Widgeons were observed flying over the Tundra. Flocks of Eider were regularly seen flying N along Elson Lagoon.
- July 17 The day was overcast but the sun occasionally

R.D. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

July 17

poked through the clouds. The temperature was about 40° and the wind was from the E. NW at about 5 MPH. In the afternoon Steve and I walked through the Barrow Area checking nests and photographing them. We walked along the W side of North Menden Lake and then returned. Nothing unusual was seen. A flock of 23 Gold. Plover were observed along the W side of North Menden Lake. I was struck in the head by a jaeger for the first time. Shorebirds are now extremely difficult to find except at the nest and feeding observations are almost impossible to make.

July 18

The entire day was rainy so I made no attempt to go out into the field. The wind is still from NW.

July 19

The morning was rainy with the wind from NW at about 10 MPH. The afternoon was cloudy so Paul and I went to put out lines I & II. The wind overcasted and we could not proceed to Gasline Ridge. We looked at the nests in Micromet marsh. A flock of 5 Black-bellied Plovers flew over. The behavior of a pair of Semipalmated Sandpipers was strange and we supposed they had young out of the nest. A Long-tailed Jaeger was seen flying over Beach Ridge. We then crossed the wind break. The pack ice has been blown back into shore and is moving rapidly, being pushed by a hot wind.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

20 July The day was warm and the wind was moderate and from SE. The sky was moderately cloudy. In the afternoon Paul and I set out lines I ~~and~~ II, IX and X. No outstanding birds were seen. In fact no birds were seen at all where the traps were put out. In the evening Paul and I sat and watched the Eiders fly over the lagoon. An Eider flight started in the afternoon. The Eiders fly N in Elson Lagoon and then fly SW over the ocean. The birds travel in flocks and occasionally flocks will cut and land and make a short cut. I estimate 1000-2000 birds passed in 24 hours.

21 July The day was moderately cloudy and ^{moderately} ~~quite~~ windy. The wind was from SE at about 10-20 MPH. The temperature was 75-90°F. In the morning I ran the traplines. In the afternoon Paul and I went to Elson Lagoon and checked jaeger nests. About half the jaeger nests have hatched. In Central Marsh a flock of at least 50 Long-tailed Jaegers were present. They were mostly resting on the ground. In one of the central lakes it appears that Arctic Loons are nesting. A Pinguin was observed flying over the N shore of Volochsky Slough. The Eider flight continues. In the evening I ran the traplines.

22 July The day was very windy and partly cloudy. The wind was from the SE at 20-35 MPH. The temperature was 35°-90°F. In the morning I ran the traplines. In the afternoon I went to the Voth Area with Paul.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska.

22 July A flock of about 50 Golden Plover were observed near lines IUA and IUB. In the evenings Steve helped me run the traps.

23 July The day was mostly overcast with ground fog in the evening. The wind was from the NE at 10-15 MPH. I ran the traps in the morning and picked them up at night. No unusual birds were seen.

24 July The day was partly cloudy. The wind was from NE at 10-15 MPH. The temperature was 35-45°. In the afternoon Paul and I set out lines IUA and IUB. We started to put out lines IIIA and IIIB but I got sick. Paul finished putting them out. About 2100 Paul and I and a visiting bird-watcher went out looking for Buff-breasted Sandpipers which the visitor saw earlier. We were unsuccessful but did manage to find young of Golden Plover, Semipalmated Sandpiper and the first young of the Red Phalarope.

25 July The day was mostly clear with some scattered clouds. The temperature was warm and I was warm without a coat, about 50°F. The wind was less than 5 MPH. Paul and I went on a trip S of Lake Ikroavik after we ran the traps. We frequently saw birds with young. The population of Pectoral Sandpiper, Red Phalarope and Dunlin seemed higher than around Barrow while the population of Semipalmated Sandpipers was definitely lower. A small colony (about 15 pairs) of Siberian Gulls were found. Two pairs of Arctic Tern nested there. A colony of 2 pairs of Gulls were found. A Dowitcher was seen with 4 fresh chicks.

R.D. Hamilton

1965

Journal

Darrov Alake

25 July. We collected two of the chicks. The area visited consisted mostly of a series of lakes frequently surrounded by a marsh. Occasionally high polygonized ground was found between the lakes. In the evening I ran the traplines.

26 July. The morning was overcast. It got gradually clearer from noon later. The wind was from NW at about 20-25 MPH in the morning and 15-20 MPH later. The temperature was 35-45°. During the day the ice gradually got blown in and it was noticeably closer at the end of the day. In the morning I ran the traplines and then spent about an hour watching the ocean for Alcids. I saw one Murre and a flock of Gulls that I thought were perhaps Kittiwakes. In the afternoon Paul and I went to Duck Camp and watched the ocean from there. We saw at least 50 Black-legged Kittiwakes which were scattered around and not in large flocks. It was the most common Gull. We saw five Murres but we could not ascertain the species. In the evening I ran the traplines and Paul went and watched shorebirds. We saw several loons flying over and ~~8 pairs~~^{two} of female King Eiders.

27 July. The day was partly cloudy and moderate. The wind was from NE at 10-15 MPH. In the morning I ran the traplines. In the afternoon I walked in the area between the Meadowlarks and Central Marsh. There were a good many Red Phalaropes in this area in small loose flocks. I saw four Eiders that were

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

- 27 July probably Steller's. When I got back Paul and I walked to the ocean and looked for Alcid, for about an hour. We saw about 100 Thick-billed Murres, 1 Black Guillemot and about 50 Black-legged Kittiwakes. In the evening after the movie I ran the trap-lines.
- 28 July I did not take the traps in at this time because it was raining.
- 28 July The morning was overcast with scattered rain. The wind was from NE at 10-15 MPH. By the afternoon the rain had stopped and the clouds dispersed somewhat. In the morning I went out and looked for Alcid, about an hour. In this time I saw about 300 Thick-billed Murres and about 50 Black-legged Kittiwakes. I also saw about 20 Black Guillemots. This indicates that the number of Alcid present is rather high. In the afternoon Paul and I picked up the traps on lines IIA, III, IVA and TV. After supper I looked at Alcid about an hour but did not see anything but a few Murres.
- 29 July The day was partly cloudy with the wind from SE at 5-10 MPH. In the morning I set out trap lines XIII and XIV. After crossing ^{various stages} ~~the~~ ~~Crane~~ I saw a female White-rumped Sandpiper and two young feeding in a grassy field. When I was setting out the traplines two Yellow-billed Loons flew over uttering a call that greatly resembled that made by Sandhill Cranes. In the afternoon Paul and I set out

R B Hamilton
1961

Journal

Barrow Alaska

29 July Lines V, VI, VII and VIII, while sitting out the lines I saw two Baird's Sandpipers. One of them was by themselves but sitting very broody. No sign of young could be found. I also ~~saw~~ saw a pair of Golden Plover sitting broody and I managed to find one young. In the evening after the movie Paul came with me while I ran lines XIII and XIV. He looked for the white-rumped sandpipers which he wanted to photograph. He was unsuccessful but he did find a group of four speckled Eiders. When I went with him to see them we discovered that one of them had a brood of four young. We also discovered a pair of Arctic Loons which were probably breeding.

30 July The wind was from NE 5-10 mph. The day was pretty cloudy with temperatures between 35-45°F. In the morning I ran the triplane. After lunch I went with Paul and photographed the white-rumped sandpiper chicks. There were three chicks present. Nothing unusual was seen. A Long-tailed Jaeger was heard. In the evening I used the winged and ran the triplane.

31 July The day was almost red there was some drizzle later in the day. The temperature was about 35-40 and the wind was from NW. In the morning I ran the triplane. About three flocks of about 50 Herring Gulls were seen. In the afternoon I looked

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

31 July for Alaska. I saw no bird flying with murre. That was a happy pattern. I saw several Black Gull-must and several birds that I believe were Little Murres. Thick-billed Murre and Black-legged Kittiwake were easy to see. In the morning I ran to trapline line XII and XIV first. On the way back to the crossing, Vablosky's about the wheel stopped. I found later that it was out of gas. I waited about an hour trying to get it going. I then ran the other trapline on foot and walked into camp. There was a slight drizzle at the time.

1 Aug. The day was overcast with some light drizzle. The temperature was from 30°-40° with wind from NW. In the morning I got a 5 gallon can of gasoline from John Beck and went to see if the truck would start; it did. I then ran line V, VI, VII and VIII and brought ^{no longer} the truck would back. In the afternoon Steve and I brought in lines XIII and XIV Steve then drove the other wheel back. In the evening, I brought in lines V, VI, VII and VIII. There was a slight drizzle and the traps were coated with ice but my hands managed to stay warm if I kept busy - which I did. In the afternoon Steve and I saw 2 female speckled Eiders fly over.

2 Aug. This day was a complete waste. Steve told me in the morning to get ready to go to Cape Thompson. I was ready at 0930 like he said. On the way, following Engineer and we never did get away.

R.D. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Berrow Alaska

3 Aug We tried again to go to Cape Thompson. Finally, about 1330 we left on the R4D.

Cape Thompson

We arrived at Cape Thompson about 1600. Cape Thompson is quite different than Berrow. The country is hilly with hills around 1000 ft. high both to the North and south of the base. A creek runs in the valley between the two hills. The bed of the creek is full of gravel with dwarf willows growing along it. There were several types of ~~grass~~ fields present too. One kind is of uniform green. Another kind has taller grass which grows in tussocks. Frequently dwarf willow is in the second kind of field. Sometimes there are fields almost entirely of dwarf willow less than one ft. high. After supper which is at 17:00 I took a walk along the stream in the valley. I then walked on the S. side of the hill to the north of camp till I reached the ocean. There is a moraine along the cliffs facing the ocean to the North of camp and I saw the sand at it from here. I saw mostly Thick-billed Murres here. There were also Glaucous Gulls, Herring Gulls and Tufted Puffins nesting in this location. In the creek bed were large numbers of Lapland Longspurs and some Yellow warblers, Savannah sparrows and white-crowned sparrows. I saw one Black-throated sparrow along a small feeder stream coming down from the mountains. Two pairs of Long-billed songers appeared

R. D. Hamilton
1961

Journal

Cape Thompson

3 Aug. to be territorial

4 Aug. After breakfast I took a trip to visit the Murrie colony. The temperature was about 55° and the sky was partly cloudy. I walked along a small road to the top of the first hill to the north. I then walked along the top of that hill till I reached the ~~SE2~~ I was unable to get a good look at the colony from there so I walked back till I could get into the valley to the north of the hill. I then walked down that valley to the SE2. I was able to get a good look at this location of the 2nd of the Murrie colony. It seems that there is only a small part of the real colony and the majority of birds are nesting on the cliffs to the north. However they are nesting on the other side of where a cliff sticks out into the ocean so I went back up the valley I came down on and went over the hill to the north and went down the next valley. From this location I could see the majority of the colony. The number of birds was quite high but I don't know how to estimate them. Black-legged Kittiwakes nested along with the Murrie. The colony seems to be about 90% Thick-billed Murrie and I couldn't distinguish any difference in where the Murrie were nesting. An occasional cormorant could be seen. I went back up the valley, around the hill to the south and then over the next hill back

R B Ham. 160.

1965

Journal

Camp Thompson

4 Aug. to camp. In the valley along the rocky slopes ~~American~~ Winter Pipits were common. Several pairs of Snow Buntings were seen which seemed to nest under rocks. Hairy Auipolls were common in the valley. A nest of 3 Hairy Auipoll was found with 3 blue eggs and was photographed. On a rocky slope on the top of a hill a Whistler was seen. Two pairs of Fox Sparrows were observed in a particularly fine clump of Alder (?) - 6 ft. high in the second valley to the north. An immature Golden Eagle was seen flying around the hills.

5 Aug. A day of rather heavy rain. In the morning after breakfast I looked at birds in the vicinity of the camp. Soon the glass on my binoculars was wet and I had to quit. I saw several flocks of Lapland Longspurs and several Yellow Warblers. A flock of Western Sandpipers was present in the creek bed. Some Savannah Sparrows were also present.

6 Aug. Another day of rain but not quite so heavy. After lunch I did manage to take a walk up to the hill to the north. I saw 2 young Golden Plover with its parents. They were using a field much grassier than the birds do in Barrow. At the cliff I noticed that there seemed to be more Common Murrelets roosting and feeding closer to shore than their relative number indicated. Perhaps there is some difference in feeding habits.

R.B. Hamilton

1962

Journal

Cape Thompson

7 Aug. The day was overcast but it was not raining. The temperature was about 45-50°F. I took a walk about 5-6 miles down the creek that passes through camp. I spent most of my time in the creek bed amongst the willows. About a mile from camp I saw a ♀ Pintail and 5 young. When I came upon them they were sitting underneath some willows but they quickly took to water and the female excitedly gave distraction displays. About 1 mile further along a Red-throated Pipit was seen flying overhead. The brick-red throat was very evident but its voice was different than the water Pipit. Two Golden Eagles were observed and in both cases they were being pursued by Long-tailed Jaegers. Two Willow Ptarmigan were seen in the creek bottom and one flew from a grassy field about 5 miles from camp.

8 Aug. Another rainy day. The temperature was about 90. In the afternoon I took a walk down on the beach to the S. end of the Murie colony. Nothing unusual was seen. Pomarine Jaegers were observed chasing individual Kittiwakes till the Kittiwakes dropped whatever food they were carrying, like jaegers would then pick up and eat the food.

9 Aug. This was a particularly miserable day. It rained hard all day and the wind was from the S. at about 20 mph. I did not go out at all and the birds I saw were flying along the coast.

10 Aug. Another rainy day. It looks like it will never

R. P. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Cape Thompson

10 Aug. stop. I like Cape Thompson but from what I can see the weather is lousy.

11 Aug. This was another rainy day however the rain was intermittent and I was able to spend some time walking down from the shore and also in a flat marshy lake area on the other side of the creek. Along the beach I saw 9 Herring Gulls. From the shore I saw three flocks of Longspurs: 20, 30, and a flock of 10. At 2:00 PM, the water I did not see. I then back to the pier, perpendicular to the shore in an approximately SW direction. In the creek bottom I saw three ducks and lots of N. Gulls and Red Phalaropes. An Arctic Tern was seen feeding in the marsh. A bird that looked like a Sharp-tailed Sandpiper was observed feeding in the marsh.

12 Aug. Another day of intermittent rain. I again walked down to the marshy area after lunch when I saw a Long-billed Dowitcher. In the morning I spent some time on the beach when I again saw what appeared to be Longspurs migrating over the beach and

13 Aug. Rain again. I did manage to walk in the marsh again and to spend some time on the beach. Longspurs were again seen to fly over the water as if they were migrating.

14 Aug. The day was again overcast but there was no rain. In the morning I had a short walk along the beach, found small flocks of Herring

B. Hamilton

1960

Journal

~~Bitter~~ Cape Thompson

19 Aug Ducks were seen. After lunch I took a walk along the creek and toward the mountains to the west. south. Two Br-tailed Grackles were seen flying overhead. A Sharp-tailed Sandpiper was seen. ~~several~~ Yellow Warblers were fairly common along the small feeder streams. About 1700 I left on a trail plan for Barrow. On the way I saw about 500 Larks. A pair of Sandhill cranes were seen as well as several whistling Swans. were seen along with several unidentified birds. were flying at an altitude of about 5000 ft.

Barrow Alaska

20 Aug The day was partly overcast with the temperature in the fifties. In the morning ~~at~~ I did my laundry. there were no facilities at Cape Thompson. In the afternoon Stevens and I set out traps. I, II, ~~IX~~ and X. The absence of conspecifics suggest the number Jaeger was seen 5 at a medium lake. In morning mass was seen 15 birds which Stevens and I thought were Sharp-tailed Sandpipers. several flocks of Gold. Plover were seen as well as 5000. Doves. After setting out the traps we went back and set a gun and collected three Sharp-tailed Sandpipers.

21 Aug The day was mostly overcast. In the morning after I set traps. I, II and X the number I was

R.D. Hamilton
1961

Journal

Barrow Alaska

Aug. 16

drains would not start. I walked back to the lab & saw several groups of Sharp-shinned-Petrels & Sandpipers. I then walked till 1:30 p.m. when I was available. In the house I saw II about 1600. Later in the evening I saw the triplets again.

Aug. 17

The day was overcast with a little bit of rain in the morning. I saw the triplets in the morning. On North Menden Lake there was a female Old Squaw with five young about half-grown. Swatches appeared in fairly large numbers since yesterday. In the afternoon I went to the Voth area to determine the extent of swan distribution. I saw a large flock of Gulls there that contained 2nd year Herring Gull, Shearwaters were present in large numbers through the Voth Area. I stopped and looked for Aleuts about 1/2 hour. I saw Sabine's Gulls, Thick-billed Murres and Black-legged Kittiwakes. A saw a Herring Gull which was either a Kittiwake Murrelet or Least Auklet in winter plumage. I guess that it was the Murrelet. In the evening I saw the triplets again. At the AACU shack I saw a young Red Fox when I approached to within about 10 ft. but not approached.

Aug. 18

The day was mostly cloudy. In the morning I saw the triplets. It seems that the Swallows really moved in over the night. In the afternoon I tried to catch up on my notes. In the evening I saw the triplets in the triplets.

B. Ham. / 10.
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

Aug. 19 The day was partly cloudy and warm. Dr. P. tiller arrived last night so I wanted to see him. In the afternoon he and I set out traps lines III A and III B with Dr. P. tiller. He said the birds I thought were Sharp-tailed sandpipers were immature Pectoral sandpipers. However, we did see one bird that was very brown and plumbeous was a Sharp-tailed sandpiper.

Aug. 20 The day was warm and pleasant with scattered clouds. In the morning Dr. P. tiller and I checked traps lines III A and III B and set out lines IV A and IV B. On the way to the traps a muskrat was seen. Large numbers of Pectorals and Pectoral sandpipers were observed flying around and feeding. In the afternoon Steen and I went to Central Marsh and across V. b. - 7.5 km. slough to see the extent of Scaevola vegetation. There were approximately 1000 Pectorals in Central Marsh. There was a white-rumped sandpiper found on the far side of V. b. - 7.5 km. slough. In the evening Dr. P. tiller and I ran the traps lines. We saw two Bar-tailed Godwits and a Red Fox at this time.

Aug. 21 The day was warm and pleasant. In the morning and evening I ran the traps lines. Two Bar-tailed Godwits were again seen in the V. b. - 7.5 km. slough.

Aug. 22 The day was cloudy and cool. I ran the traps lines in the morning and in the evening. The Bar-tailed Godwits are still present. In the evening I pulled in lines III A and III B.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Barrow Alaska

Aug. 23

The day was partly cloudy and moderately warm in the morning. Dr. P. Walker and I pulled in lines IXA and IXB. We again saw the Brindbill Gulls in the water. Also we saw our first large flock of Dunlin. There were about 18 - both adult and young (mostly the latter). Dr. P. Walker thought he saw an immature Brindbill Sandpiper but he was unable to collect it. In the afternoon Dr. P. Walker and I set out lines XIII and XIV and then lines V and VI. There were a few S. and a V. including some sandpipers and gulls. A few Dunlin and Brindbill Sandpipers. After supper Steve and I went to set out lines VII and VIII. The mud was too wet however and we were unable to put the traps out. In the afternoon we saw two groups of two immature jaegers. All four could fly. A large falcon which Dr. P. Walker said was a Gyrfalcon being chased by a forest falcon. Jaeger 27 was about the same size as the jaeger.

Aug. 24

The day was partly cloudy. During the night and early morning the wind was from the W at about 20 MPH. The immature P. lar. Sandpipers seem to have migrated. In the morning I ran the trapline and also in the evening after the moon. Two flocks of Eiders flew over lines XIII and XIV in the evening.

Aug. 25

The day was partly cloudy with temperature in the 40's. I ran the trapline in the morning and in the evening. In the morning a flock

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Journal

Brewer's Albs

Aug. 25 of Pintails flew over there were still no
Pectoral seen. A family of eels hatched into
Cottontail marsh.

Aug. 26 The day was mostly overcast. In the morning I
ran 15 traps and again saw a Gyrfalcon. The
number of ~~Gyrfalco~~ shorebirds is noticeably decreased.
In the afternoon Dr. Pittelke and I drove to
Footprint Lake looking for Waders. We saw about 7
Pomarine and one Pectoral. The number of shorebirds
was low in this area. There was one flock
of Dowitcher in the Lakebed. I did not run the
traps at night because there was some lightning,
samples that still had to be worked.

Aug. 27 The wind has settled and is coming from NW
at about 15 MPH. The day was overcast and there
was some sleet. In the morning I pulled in the
traps. I again saw a Gyrfalcon. The number of
shorebirds were very low. The temperature was in the
20's. In the afternoon I spent 3 hrs. looking for
Alcids. I saw Murre (sp.?) and 6th Puffin. I
saw 3 flocks of Eiders and two of Black Brn.
After supper Dr. Pittelke and I left for more
temperament climatic.

Hamilton, R. B.

1965

Alaska

Species Accounts

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Gavia stellata

June 13 Barrow Alaska - A bird of this species was observed flying
S over Family Lagoon.

July 14 - A. 1967 Bird was occasionally seen flying over Family Lagoon.
I know it. Frequently was 14, then they would not
nest, sometimes feeding somewhat like a chicken. At 1st in
first of August they could sometimes be seen flying with
a fish in their bill. They were frequently heard still
when walking from south lake in the vicinity of water
ridge. The call was at that time was a kind of
wheeeeee wheeeeee

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Gavia arctica

Jun 27 Barrow Alaska - A bird of this species was observed flying over twice. They can be told by the small bill and the light marks on their back when they fly. Sometimes enough of the bill can be seen to identify them by that alone. These birds were seen earlier but for some reason not reported. Frequently when they fly they make a "kask-kask-kask" sound. The bill is opened when this sound is made.

June 28 Two birds of this species were observed flying over.

July 6 One bird of this species was observed flying over.

July 7 Four birds of this species were observed flying over.

July 10 Three birds of this species were observed flying over.

July 11. Four birds of this species were observed flying over.

Two birds were observed on a small pond. A nest was seen which consisted of a small mat of floating vegetation. The pond was too deep to get to the nests. Good looks at both members of the pair were observed. One bird was noticeably smaller than the other. At the birds flying over the gray head was sometimes observed in favorable light.

July 12 Two birds of this species were observed flying overhead. They were flying E toward Eklutna Lagoon. The best mark for identification when flying seems to be the white marks on the back. The bill shape is difficult to distinguish in flight.

July 14 One bird of this species was observed resting in a small lake in Central Marsh.

July 15 One bird of this species was observed flying over

1965

Gavia arctica

- July 16 One bird was observed flying w towards Eliston Lagoon.
- July 21 One bird was observed in a small pond in Central marsh. This bird was first seen sitting on what I took to be a nest. I lost sight of the "nest" when I got closer and could not find it again. The emergent grass in the pond was quite high and could easily conceal a nest. The water and mud were too deep to wade through without getting wet. An Arctic Loon was later observed in the clear water at the center of the pond.
- July 24 Two birds of this species were observed flying over the Arctic Ocean.
- July 25 Two birds of this species were observed flying around in the vicinity of a Sabine's Gull Colony. It was felt that they, perhaps were nesting there.
- July 26 Two were seen flying over the Voth Area.
- July 28 Two were seen flying over the Voth Area.
- July 29 Two were seen on a lake on high ground to the S of Voth's Slough. It looked like they had a nest on a small island on the lake.
- July 30 Two birds of this species were seen flying over Central marsh.
- July 31 Two were seen in the ocean.
- Aug 2 One bird was observed resting in Family Lagoon.
- Aug 27 One bird was seen flying in the ocean to feed.

B. Hamilton
1965

Gavia adamsii

Barrow Alaska

June 24

A bird was observed flying over Family Lagoon. As it flew it uttered slowly a series of "kzazk" notes. The yellow bill could be distinguished when the bird wasn't uttering the notes. This bird landed in some open water on the W side of ~~the~~ Family Lagoon. It looked like a Common Loon with a yellow upturned Bill. It flew as soon as it saw me.

June 25.

A loon was observed flying over uttering "kzazk" notes. It was too far away to be identified clearly, but is believed to be this species. Another loon was heard but not seen.

June 26

Three birds were heard flying over and they were presumed to have been of this species. Two of the birds were seen flying together but they were too far away to be identified.

July 6

Two birds of this species were seen flying over the polygonized ground around the meadow lake. Their wingbeats are slower than the other loons here. Frequently a whistling sound is heard through their wings which can be heard before the loons are seen. The large yellow bill is unmistakable and is an excellent field mark.

July 16

A loon flock of five of this species were observed flying toward Elston Lagoon. A single bird was seen later.

July 20

A bird of this species was observed flying E over my neighbor.

D. Hamilton
1965

Gavia adamsii

Barrow Alaska.

24 July One bird of this species was observed flying over the Arctic Ocean.

26 July One bird was observed flying over the Arctic Ocean.

29 July Two birds of this species were observed flying over tundra XIII and XIV. They were putting out rolling calls with mouths open. The calls sounded somewhat like the call of the sandhill Crane.

17 Aug. Two birds of this species were observed flying over the Arctic Ocean.

Hamilton
1965

Phalacrocorax (pelagicus or urile)

Aug. 3 Cape Trooper - Three Cormorants were observed flying by in the Bering sea. The Lib. bill says that it is one of the above species. There was no white flank patch seen.

Aug. 4 15 Cormorants were seen. Their nests were scattered thinly about the murres colony. I could not get a good enough look at any to determine the species.

Aug. 5 Two Cormorants were seen.

Aug. 6 Three Cormorants were seen.

Aug. 7 Two Cormorants were seen.

Aug. 8 Two Cormorants were seen.

Aug. 11 One Cormorant was seen.

Aug. 12 Three Cormorants were seen.

Aug. 13 Four Cormorants were seen.

Aug. 14 Five Cormorants were seen. I could not see them closely with 20 power scope. The conspicuous double crest was seen, but the sun was not out and I could not see any color about the face.

B. Hamilton
1965

Anser albitrons

- June 12 Barrow Alaska - Two birds were seen flying NW over Family Lagoon. They were calling and appeared to land on the west side of the Lagoon. Later when I was on the W side of the Lagoon a single bird was seen flying overhead.
- June 13 One bird was seen flying silently S over the tundra at the W side of Family Lagoon.
- June 20 One bird was observed flying N over the Britton Area.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Chen hyperborea

June 26 Barrow Alaska - A flock of thirteen birds was observed flying N over Family Lagoon and the Arctic Ocean.

June 28 A flock of six snow geese were observed ~~among~~ sitting on the ground in the area N of Gasline Ridge which is covered by small ponds. In the evening as I was running my traps there a flock of 36 Snow Geese were observed.

Chen hyperborea
is now
Chen caerulescens

Hamilton
1965

Branta nigricans

Barrow Alaska

- Jun. 19 Two birds of this species were observed flying over the Britton Area.
- Jun. 20 A flock of twenty-four of these birds were observed flying over the Britton Area.
- Jun. 21 Two of these birds were observed flying over the Britton Area. They landed in a small patch of open water in Family Lagoon.
- Jun. 27 Three were flushed from the ground in the Voth Area.
- Jun. 30 A flock of about 50 was observed flying N over Goolin Ridge.
- July 2 A flock of about 20 were observed flying N.
- July 10 A nest with 4 eggs found on S side of Holman Moss. 3 of 4 still were present. The nest was lined with blackish down and the eggs were badly soiled. 3 of 4 were present. The nest is in vicinity of larger nest.
- July 15 The two birds that were sitting on nest were present.
- July 21 The nest and its contents were no longer present.
- July 25 Two were seen S of Ikroavik perhaps (was identified).
- Aug 27 165 flying W over Barrow in two flocks, one of 120.

Branta nigricans
is now
Branta bernicla
per AOU 1998

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Olor columbianus

June

July 28

Barrow Alaska - Four birds of this species were observed flying over the Barrow Area. They circled and appeared to land but no sign of them could be seen when we went out on the tundra.

July 11

Three birds of this species were observed on the ground at the edge of some small ponds NW of Lake Ikroavik. These birds were approached to within about 200 yds. before they flew. They took off from water. They were again approached to within about 200 yds. when they flew.

Aug 14

Twelve birds of this species were observed from the plane while I flew from Cape Thompson to Barrow.

Olor columbianus
is now
Cygnus columbianus

B. Hamilton
1965

Anas acuta

Barrow Alaska

- June 19 A flock of seven ducks were observed flying N over S. Salt Lagoon.
- June 29 A flock of 30 Pintail were observed flying over Gull's Bay Northwest
- June 30 Seven Pintail were observed in Central Marsh on a small pond.
- July 10 Seven were seen in Central Marsh.
- July 11 Eleven were seen flying in the vicinity of Lake Ikroavik.
- Aug 4 Cape Thompson One P. was seen flying in the creek bottom
- Aug 7 One female with five young were flushed from a willow thicket in the creek bottom. The young ran to the water when they swam. The female ran toward water her wings drooping making some noise seemed to be giving a rather attractive distraction display. I photographed the young but could not find them together with the mother in the picture. The young were about one half grown.
- Aug 8 A female observed in Creek Bottom
- Aug 11 A female observed in Creek Bottom
- Aug 12 A female observed in Creek Bottom
- Aug 14 A female observed in Creek Bottom
- Aug 25 Barrow Alaska Two flights totaling about 300 birds were observed flying W.

B. Hamilton
1965

Polysticta stelleri

Barrow Alaska

- June 19 A pair of these birds were observed on the ground near a small pool of standing water in the Britton Area. Excellent looks at both male and female were obtained before the birds flew.
- June 20 About six pair of these birds were observed in the Britton area. Some display was seen. The only display noted consisted of the raising of the fore part of the body and the neck and head rapidly were lifted back toward the tail. This display starts with the bill near the water and may have evolved from sort of ritualized drinking. Both sexes give this display but the male does it the most frequently. An Old Squaw was observed pursuing a duck of this species. As the Old Squaw swam after the Eider it held its neck low over the water and outstretched. When the Eider reached the bank it turned and made a small rust at the Old Squaw. The old Squaw stopped the pursuit.
- June 21 About nine pair were seen. Sometimes the birds are observed as single pairs and sometimes they occur in flocks of three-four pairs.
- June 22 About five pair were seen.
- June 23 About three pair were observed flying over.
- June 24 Four pair were observed.
- June 25 About fifteen pair were observed. They are scattered about the wet places on the tundra. They were heard to emit some low "quack" sounds.
- June 26 About eight pair were observed in the

B. Hamilton
1965

Polysticta stelleri

June 26 low area at the N end of the Britton Area.
They always were observed in pairs and each pair
claimed ownership at least transiently of a small
puddle. Sometimes there was violent interaction between
pairs. One pair would chase the other with all
four birds throwing their head and neck back over their
neck at about the rate of one / second. The birds
looked especially ludicrous waddling as fast as they
could while continuously throwing their head back.
When one pair got close to another they would
lower their head and neck till about parallel to
the ground and would rush at the others. If the
birds were in water the chase would become quite
violent and water would be splashed up to about
two feet in the air. As these pursuits occurred
a "gwaaak" sound was heard but I couldn't tell
which birds were making it. The pursuit always ended
when the intruder retreated.

June 27 A total of eighteen were observed in suitable places
in the Tundra.

June 28 Eight pairs in Britton and U.S. Areas

June 29 Ten were observed.

June 30 Twelve were observed. A large number were observed in
the Tundra. II and III probably lay to rest the

July 1 Six were observed.

July 2 Eight were observed.

July 3 Four were observed. A large number were observed in the Tundra.

July 4 One seen. Bird still present in the Tundra.

B. Hamilton
1961

Polystictus stelleri

- July 5 Eight seen in 5th Ave. Road still present
- July 6 Ten seen.
- July 8 Two seen in 5th Ave.
- July 9 Six were seen, four in Fort Grant Lake.
- July 10 A still, E. d. not was found about 10' E of stick
62 on line II. IT is mid. of green line with
a sparse amount of blackish downy feathers on both
colored eggs.
- July 11 Many stills, E. d. 20 present near Lake Ikroavik.
On trail was found from a nest that contained six eggs.
This nest was perhaps 20 contained more than down
this. The nest found yesterday.
- July 12 Twenty were seen. 11 of 12 seen at night.
- July 13 Eighteen were seen.
- July 14 Sixteen were seen.
- July 20 The nest near line II has been abandoned. It still
contains one egg. Two females observed in Hamilton's cage.
- July 21 Six seen in Hamilton's cage. One was 2 nests.
nest with dark "spectacles" around. The eggs are still
apparently to hatch from a nest.
- July 22 One bird seen.
- July 23 One seen.
- July 24 One seen.
- July 25 Thirty were seen near Ikroavik.
- Aug 27 One was seen feeding on the water.

P. H. Hamilton
1965

Lampronetta fischeri

July 12 Barrow Alaska - A flock of 3 males were observed flying w over Fresh Lake. The birds were light backed and in that respect resembled common Eiders. The "spectacles" were immediately apparent however, and identification was "easy".

July 29 Eight birds of this species were observed on a grass filled pond near the house on the north side of the S of line ~~XIII~~ and ~~XIV~~. Four of the birds were females. Three fluted; the fourth was accompanied by four young. The young swam at the mother's feet huddled close together. The mother constantly made sounds at them. The mark on the forehead the eye was very difficult to see. There was a light mark near the base of the bill. The shape of the bill, and the bill was also distinctive.

Aug 1 Two females of this species were observed flying over the small ponds to the S of Volsky's house.

Lampronetta fischeri
is now
Somateria fischeri
per AOU 1998

Hamilton
1965

Somateria spectabilis

June 13 Barrow Alaska - A flock of 15 birds were observed flying over Family Lagoon. They were flying S.

June 27 One ad. was observed resting where Family Lagoon meets the ocean.

July 2 A flock of 18 ad. were observed flying over Arctic Marsh.

July 4 A flock of 24 ad. were observed flying E.

July 8-Aug 27 Flocks have been migrating Eastward whenever the weather was suitable. At first the flocks were about exclusively ad. and at one species. After the first of August they consist of birds in female plumage. They are about summer Eiders approximately 5-1. On July 25 & July 28 Flocks were observed resting on small ponds in the tundra. They must be approached closely to be identified.

Hamilton
1965

Somateria mollissima

June 13 Barrow Alaska - A flock of about 75 of these birds was observed flying N over the tundra at the W side of Family Lagoon. They flew about 5 yds. above the tundra and their field marks were easy to see. The flock was about 80% males.

July 12 A flock of 300 was observed

July 16 - Aug. 27 - Eiders were frequently seen flying N along Eider Lagoon. They generally flew with a following wind. Generally, they flew in flocks almost exclusively composed of one species. To Aug. Eiders outnumbered the Gulls. Eiders about 5-10 B. for Th. 3rd of August 75. flocks were made up almost exclusively of males. All. I got back from Cape Thompson, Aug. 15. They were made up almost exclusively of flocks of at least 10 birds in female plumage.

B Hamilton
1965

Histrionicus histrionicus

- Aug. 3 Cape Thompson - Eight birds in ~~in~~ family plumage were seen where the creek enters the Bering sea. Only one of the three marks on the tree could be made out even with a twenty power telescope.
- Aug. 4 The same eight Harlequin Ducks were again seen.
- Aug. 11 Nine Harlequin Ducks were seen where the creek enters the sea.
- Aug. 12 The same Harlequin Ducks were again seen.
- Aug. 13 The nine Harlequin Ducks were again seen.
- Aug. 14 The nine Harlequin Ducks were again seen. A flock of eleven was seen along the coast.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Clangula hyemalis

- June 17 Barrow Alaska - A flock of about 100 birds were observed flying NE about 150 ft high. The flock was organized in a loose "V." They flew higher than any of the Eider Flocks that have been yet observed.
- June 18 A flock of about 100 birds were observed flying NE.
- June 19 Four Old Squaw were observed in a small pond at the N end of the Britton Arm.
- June 20 A flock of about thirty birds was observed. Birds were observed flying NE over the land all day. It is believed that many of these flocks contained this species.
- June 21 About seven pair were observed. Some display was observed. This consisted of throwing the male over the back and is quite similar to the display given by the Steller's Eider.
- June 22 About two pair and a flock of twenty-six were observed.
- June 24 Two large flocks were observed.
- June 25 Four birds were observed in the pond at the N end of the Britton Arm. One pair has been there since the 19th.
- June 26 A pair of birds is in the pond at the N end of the Britton arm. They frequently dive and I imagine that is how they obtain their food.
- July 1 - Aug. 1 Birds were seen in flocks or pairs nearly every day. They frequently were observed in flocks, flying in the air. The male was found in Barrow area at the mouth of Hamilton's Inlet. Several pairs were sitting July 22. Two were found near Suber's Gulf colony, I at Little Inlet. The rest were found still in Eider area at the Britton Arm.
- August 17 They were seen in flocks or pairs nearly every day.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Chrysothrix hyemalis

On the 17th of the 17th A family with two
young was seen at N. Meadow Lake. They were about
half grown. When the family was in company, it
called the young from smaller water where they
were resting. The young seemed to be able to get
the young to dive or swim when they did
swim. This makes my attempt to get their picture.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Mergus serrator

June 20 Barrow, Alaska. - Two birds of this species were observed flying N over Gasline Ridge. They were not observed landing.

B. Hamilton
1965

Agelaius chrysaeus

Aug. 4 Carp. Thompson - the immature was seen in the mountains N of camp. Its tail base was white but had golden feathers on the neck. It was seen standing on a grassy hillside and flying over a valley.

Aug. 7. Two Golden Eagles were seen separately, one was adult and one was immature but different than the one seen on Aug. 4. They were both seen flying over the valley which contained the creek. They both were pursued by Long-tailed Jaegers.

Aug. 8 The Golden Eagle which was seen on Aug. 4 was seen at the W end of the mountain to the N end of camp. It took off from there and flew E in the valley. It was quickly pursued by several Long-tailed Jaegers.

1965

Falco rusticolusBarrow Alaska -

Aug. 23

About 1700 a large falcon flew over ~~perched~~ perched by a female Pomarine Jaeger which was giving the 'triple call'. Both birds were about the same size and the Gyrfalcon was brownish. I was not thinking and thought that the bird was a Peregrine Falcon. Dr. Pittler saw the bird fly directly overhead and said it was a Gyrfalcon. On reflection I recall that the Pomarine Jaeger is considerably larger than the Peregrine Falcon. This hawk was flying N along Barrow Ridge over Twp. V and VI.

Aug. 26

A Gyrfalcon was observed flying E over Frank Lake. The bird was brownish both on top and below with the head lighter. I suspected that perhaps the color was due to bird brown streaks on a whitish background. There was no noticeable mark on the face. The bird was pursued by a hawk at about 20 Downy Woodpeckers.

Aug. 27

A Gyrfalcon was again observed flying N over line V and VI pursued by a female Pomarine Jaeger. This time I was able to identify the bird. I believe all three observations were made of the same bird.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Falco peregrinus

July 10 Barrow Alaska - A bird of this species was observed flying W on the W side of South Meadow Lake. As it flew over the territories of jaegers it was pursued by them. The Peregrine was not flying much faster than the jaegers and indeed the jaegers closed to within 10 ft. The jaegers would cease the pursuit when they reached their territory boundaries. I did not see how the Duck Hawk escaped pursuit. This bird seemed to be a little bit smaller than the jaegers that pursued it. It was flying between me and the sun and I could not distinguish the color of its plumage.

July 21 An adult of this species was observed flying W on the N shore of Volsklye slough. The jaegers did not bother it so long as it was in sight. The bird seen to be especially dark plumaged.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Lagopus lagopus

Aug. 7 Cape Thompson - One bird of this species was flushed from a grassy field along the creek about 5 miles from camp. Two birds were flushed from 5' willow thickets in the creek bottom about 4 1/2 miles from camp. One of these birds fed in a grass field about 40' from me.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Grus canadensis

Aug. 3 Capt. Thompson - One bird believed to be this species was heard calling along the creek to the E of camp about 2000. Footprints which I believe belonged to this species were present all about the camp wherever soft mud was present.

Aug. 14 Capt. Thompson to Barrow Alaska - Two birds of this species were observed on the ground in a lake field region about 20 miles SW of Barrow.

J. Hamilton
1965

Squatrola squatrola

Barrow Alaska

Jun. 20

A bird was observed in the Brittin area that was of this species. It was associated with Golden Plover. It was much larger than Golden Plover. It was not in full summer plumage but the back-coloration was definitely lighter. When it flew the black axillaries, white wing stripe and whitish rump were seen. Later a bird was heard flying over. This was too early (.5 mi.) from where the first bird was observed and was presumed to be another bird.

Jun. 25

A bird of this species was observed feeding in Central Marsh. Later a bird of this species was observed flying from the direction of the ocean toward land. Its call note was heard and the white-wing stripe was observed.

June 28

One was observed with flocks of Golden Plover and Hudsonian Godwit in Micromet Marsh.

Jun 29

One was observed in Micromet Marsh.

July 19

A flock of five flew over Micromet Marsh.

July 25

Four flew over while we were in vicinity of Ikroavik.

Squatrola squatarola
is now
Pluvialis squatarola

D. Hamilton
1965

Pluvialis dominica

June 12 Barrow Alaska - Three individual birds and one pair was observed. They were seen in the area W of Family Lagoon. The black belly of this species makes them conspicuous when they are facing the observer.

June 13 Three individuals were observed as individuals. Only one bird was observed on the ground. They were all seen in the area W of Family Lagoon.

June 15 One bird was seen feeding in the company of a Pectoral Sandpiper and a Ruddy Turnstone in the Voth Area. One bird was observed flying over the Voth Area and one bird was observed flying over the barrel area.

June 16 Six birds seen, were feeding in area N of Wolschke Slough. I only saw one bird that I thought was ♀.

June 17 Ten birds were seen in the Britton area, mostly in pairs. They were observed feeding. Several different notes were heard from them. Once a ♂ chased a female. As the male walked the feathers of its back were ruffled.

June 18 One bird was observed feeding along Baruk Ridge. After he was flushed and when he landed he gave a musical series of about 8 notes.

June 19 About 3 pair of these birds were observed scattered about the tundra. Several vocalizations were heard including one with about 8 parts.

June 20 Birds were seen scattered about the tundra. An aerial display was observed. In this display the bird

B. Hamilton
1965

Pluvialis dominica

- June 20 flies with very slow deep wingbeats (like a moth)
and utters a two-part, flute-like vocalization continually.
It is something like "tew-lee".
- June 21 Paired birds were observed scattered about. The flight
display was observed several times.
- June 22 Paired birds were observed scattered about. The flight display
was seen once.
- June 23 No birds of this species were seen
- June 24 About 10 birds were observed scattered about the
tundra. The aerial display was observed since by
three different birds.
- June 25 About 5 pairs were observed. The aerial display was
observed once.
- June 26 Two birds were observed flying N over ARL
- June 27 First nest seen
- June 28 A flock of 15 was found in Mitten T. with 14 eggs
found 2 Hudsonian Grouse and 2 Shorebirds (Larks)
- June 29 Four were seen. A new egg nest was found in
Grass Ridge Meadow.
- June 30 Eggs found yesterday in stark cold. About 20 in grass
in Central Meadow
- July 1 Flight was seen. Mgt still earlier than egg - possibly
abandoned
- July 2 A flock of about 25 was present in Mitten T. Meadow
A pair still like a nest in grass near TIB
- July 3 A flock of 15 in Mitten T.
- July 4 The old nest near TIB was found 24 in grass
two or three covered eggs.

R. B. Ham. Nov.
1965

Pluvialis dominica

July 5 - Four were seen

July 6 A flock of 24 Golden Plover was observed on the N
slope of Birch Ridge

July 8 One seen in Vail Area

July 9 12 were seen along road to Fairport Lake

July 10 30 were seen settling about

July 11 10 were seen around Lake Skutumpah

July 12 - Aug 1 - Plover birds settled about 75. There were
a few lone flocks occasionally seen. The first young were
seen on July 20 and increased in number. These birds had yellow
legs.

Aug 3 Cop Thompson - Two seen on N slope of hill to N
of camp

6 Two adults and 2 immature seen near Skutumpah Lake
on the field where they were found were seen
growing. They flew out at Birch.

Aug 15 - Aug 17 - Berrow Alaska - Flocks of Plover were present
with numbers decreasing gradually throughout the period.
These flocks were made up mostly of immature birds which
were pale yellow marked. Only 3 adults were seen in
this period.

R. B. Hamilton

1965

Charadrius mongolus

June 30 Barrow Alaska - A bird of this species (probably) was observed yesterday in Central Mass. by Steve MacLean and Dr. Frank Pittler. ~~The~~ This morning Paul deBenedictis saw the same bird. We all went in the afternoon to collect the bird and to see if we could get a good enough description to identify it. I saw the bird first flying. It had a light stripe in the top of the wing. This stripe was in the same position of the Dunlin wing stripe but was fainter. The rump was whitish and the outer tail feathers were lighter than the inner ones but not white. The bird was rather brown bodied and resembled a Pectoral Sandpiper somewhat. It landed about 100 yds. away from me. The most distinctive thing about it on the ground was the long thin plow bill which was black. The legs were black. The underparts were mostly whitish but a chestnut colored band crossed its breast. This band was about in the position of a Semipalmated Plover's band. The band was wider on the sides than in the middle and was perhaps $3/8$ of an inch wide. It looked about the width of a Killdeer band. There was a black line through the eye extending to the bill and a white line over this that went on top of the bill when the bird was seen from the front. The back was a grayish brown but not nearly as brown as the breastband. The bird was very flighty and would not be approached for a close look. The bird was observed with a Pectoral Sandpiper and was a little smaller than they.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Charadrius semipalmatus

Aug 3 Cap. Thompson - one of these birds was observed
feeding on the ground by pecking in the sand
near the kitchen door.

Aug. 8 In AT this species was observed feeding on
the rocky beach. It could be approached to within
about 5' without flushing.

1965

Numenius phaeopus

Aug. 20 Barrow Alaska As Dr. P. Teller and I were driving along the road to the Voth Area I saw a large ^{standing} bird ~~sitting~~ on the grass to the right of the road. The bird flew as we stopped, to the S over Family Lagoon. The bird was brownish so there were no conspicuous marks. I could not see the bill but felt the bird was either a whimbrel or a marbled godwit. ~~I would~~ Dr. P. Teller thought it was the former. Eventually the blue collar and the call heard was that of this species.

B. Hamilton
1965

Limosa haemastica

Jun. 28. Barrow Alaska - A bird of this species was observed in micronet marsh. It was found in the morning by Paul. We all (4) went to collect the bird in the afternoon. It was associating with a flock of Golden Plovers but could be approached rather closely (30 yds). The bird was ruddish underneath, when it flew the dark wing-linings were evident. The white base of the black tail was also evident. The bird also possessed a conspicuous white wing stripe. The bill was ruddish towards the base. The bird did not appear to be much larger than a Dowitcher.

R. B. Hamilton

1965

Limosa lapponica

Aug. 14 Cape Thompson - Two birds were observed flying overhead. They circled 2-3 times and then made rumps and light red wings could be observed. They came in the middle. Eventually they flew off to the SW.

Aug. 20 Barrow Alaska - Two birds of this species were observed in the vicinity of traps IVA and IUB. At first one bird was resting on a mound at the top of a small pond where another bird was feeding. They both fed in water about 1.5 deep with Darter-like motions.

Aug. 21 Two Bar-tailed Godwits were observed sleeping along the road in the vicinity of traps IVA and IUB. They were approached to within 20' with a wheel before they flew away.

Aug. 22 The two Godwits were again seen. They were feeding in the grass near where the road ⁵⁰ went across Voth Creek.

Aug. 23 The two Godwits were again seen in the grass. At one time they got up and flew in circles. They were accompanied by a Darter-like which associated with them even though other Darters were present.

Aug. 26 The two Godwits were still present in the Voth area.

3. Hamilton
1965

Arenaria interpres

- June 12 Barrow Alaska - One Ruddy Turnstone was observed feeding in gravel at the edge of the Chukchi Sea in the ARL area. Later a flock of 4 and a flock of 3 were seen flying along the shore of Family Lagoon.
- June 13 Two pair were observed feeding in the tundra on the W side of Family Lagoon. The birds were feeding together but there was some chasing occurring between the males.
- June 15 Two pair and a single bird was observed. The pair was flying but the single bird was feeding in the vicinity of a Golden Plover and Pectoral Sandpiper.
- June 17 About 4 pair of these birds were observed feeding in the Britton Area. Several notes were given by flying birds but nothing resembling a flight display was given.
- June 18 Two pair of Ruddy Turnstone were observed flying over the Barrow Area.
- June 19 Birds were observed in pairs scattered about the tundra.
- June 20 Birds were observed in pairs scattered about the tundra. Several pair are always observed at the S end of the ~~first~~^N high ground of the Britton Area.
- June 21 Birds were observed in pairs scattered about the tundra. About 4 pair were observed together in one flock.
- June 22 Birds were observed in pairs scattered about the tundra.
- June 23 Birds were observed in pairs scattered about the tundra.

B. Hamilton
1965

Arenaria interpres

June 24 Five birds were seen

June 25 Six birds were seen.

June 26 Five birds were seen.

27

June 28, 29. Occasionally birds were seen but numbers
actually were abundant. The song and the size of the
in water were fairly good. There were deep.

August 1 This species is abundant in small numbers
feeding along coasts.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Calidris canutus


Barrow Alaska

Jun. 18

One bird was observed flying N over the Barrow Area.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Calidris alba

June 15 Barrow Alaska - One bird was observed displaying in the Barrel area S of ARL. It would hover in one spot about 25 ft. off the ground for 2-3 minutes. The wings were held stiffly and did not rise above the horizontal. They did not appear to move more than an inch with each with each wing beat. No sound was heard but that was almost surely because of the wind. Later this bird was observed being chased by a Baird's Sandpiper. The sanderling had the feathers on its back raised and its neck contracted.  The Baird's sandpiper seemed to be in a normal posture. Later the sanderling was observed chasing the Baird's Sandpiper in the air. The sanderling was collected to make sure of its identification. It is felt that this bird was observed on June 13 with the behavior mentioned above. It was not identified then however.

June 17 At least 14 sanderlings were observed feeding in flocks at the N end of the Britton Area. These birds were flighty and difficult to approach.

June 18 Two sanderlings were observed in aerial display in the Barrel Area. They were not found in the afternoon. ~~Two more were observed in the Britton Area.~~

June 19 Four sanderlings were observed in the Britton Area.

June 20 Two sanderling were observed in the Britton Area.

June 21 One sanderling was observed in the Britton Area.

Calidris pusilla

B. Hamilton
1965

Calidris pusillus

June 12 Barrow Alaska - These birds were first observed feeding and displaying in the area S of ARL. A flight display was seen in which the bird uttered a trilling note. This trill was also given on the ground. The majority of birds seen were in the area W of Family Lagoon. All of these birds seemed to be paired and some chasing seemed to be occurring at territorial boundaries.

June 13 The numbers of semipalmated sandpipers S of ARL seem to have increased and the birds seem paired. In the area visited W of Family Lagoon the number of pairs also seem to have increased. Much trilling was observed.

June 14 Several Semipalmated Sandpipers were observed feeding in the North Area. Observations were made on ~~then~~ three of them and they were collected. When upset they gave a little trilling call.

June 16 One pair was observed N of Wolschlag Slough. No Courtship activity was observed.

June 17 The trill of this species was heard only a couple of times. They were observed feeding often. They seem to be paired. One of these birds was chased by a white-rumped sandpiper three times. The last time it flew to another area.

June 18 About 3 pair were seen in the Bartel Area. They were seen most ~~at~~ often in aerial display. There seemed to have been several boundary disputes.

June 19 About 20 pair were observed singing and displaying around the tundra.

B. Hamilton
1965

Calidris pusillus

Barrow Alaska

June 20

About 15 pair were observed scattered around the tundra. These birds appear to be found in little pockets 2-3 pairs per pocket. Territorial disputes are observed among the birds of a pocket. These disputes usually consist of chasing with trilling heard while the birds are in the air. Once a bird of a pair was seen with his ^{tail} ~~head~~ cocked. He was facing a bird perhaps 8 yds. away. He walked about 1 yd. toward the other bird with tail cocked. It then flew toward the other bird and chased it and its mate. The mate of the first bird remained and fed.

June 21

The birds were observed in pairs scattered about the tundra. Much singing and displaying were heard. One pair seems to be well established in the high ground at the N end of the Britton area.

June 22.

~~Many at~~ Only two pair of these birds were found on the ground newly exposed that was checked today.

June 23

Only one bird of the pair at the N end of the Britton Area was observed. Perhaps the other bird was on the nest. Other pairs were observed scattered along the tundra. Some territoriality and displaying were observed.

June 24 - A

3 - Many all of the species were found and Paul kept track of them. About 9 birds were found when the full cluster was only 3 eggs. The incubation period was 19 days. I was not sure for the nest I could determine. The birds were still at the

16/11/1965

Colinus pectoratus

Aug 11 - note seen all day in garden
After the young hatched the birds
had only one or two seen. At the
end of July the birds seemed to be
in pairs.

Aug 12 - Only three birds seen in garden. One
seen in the garden.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Calidris
Eximetus mauri

Barrow Alaska

- June 25 One Adult female bird was observed feeding in Holmes' Marsh. This bird was very reddish with the red occurring as streaks in the back. Its bill was very long and the tip was decurved. It did not look like a Semipalmated Sandpiper at all. In coloration it resembled a White-rumped sandpiper but it was more streaked.
- June 30 Two of these birds were observed ~~along the~~ ~~washed trail to Micromet.~~ They were very tame but ~~could be approached~~ Central Marsh.
- July 1 Two of these birds were observed along the washed trail to Micromet. They were at the part of the trail that is covered with little puddles of water. They were very tame but could be approached to within 10 ft. in the marsh.
- July 6 One Western sandpiper was observed in Micromet Marsh in the afternoon.
- July 9 Five Western sandpipers were observed at Footprint Lake. There may have been many more there, because there were many flocks of prep flying around that were too far away for identification.
- July 10 Two Western sandpipers were observed in Central Marsh.
- July 11 One Western sandpiper was observed feeding in Footprint Lake.
- July 21 One bird of this species was observed feeding among the puddles in the road on the way to the meadow lake. This species in breeding plumage

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Calidris mauri

July 21 most closely resembles the white-rumped sandpiper. Both are reddish on top and marked along the sides. It differs from fuscicollis in that the red on the back is more blotched and the marks underneath are mostly dots and not streaks as in fuscicollis. The bill is somewhat longer (relatively speaking) in mauri.

Aug 3. Cape Thompson - Eight birds of this species were observed feeding along the creek. These birds were more slender than those seen at Barrow. Perhaps they were young of the year or belonged to another subspecies. They were not as spotted underneath.

Aug 4. Eight birds were seen along the creek.

Aug 5. Eight birds of this species were seen along the creek.

Aug 6. Ten birds of this species were seen along the creek.

Aug 7. Twelve birds of this species were observed along the creek.

Aug 8. Eight birds of this species were observed along the creek.

Aug 11. Ten birds of this species were observed along the creek.

Aug 12. Twelve birds of this species were observed along the creek.

Aug 13. Twelve birds of this species were observed along the creek.

Aug 14. Ten birds of this species were observed along the creek.

Aug 15. Barrow Alaska Four birds of this species were observed feeding along a small pond in the vicinity of AACs.

Aug 16. Four birds were observed in vicinity of AACs.

Aug 17. Six birds were observed in vicinity of AACs.

Aug 19. Four birds of this species observed in the Voth Area.

Aug 20. About 6 birds observed in Voth Area. About 10 in Central Area.

Aug 21. Eight birds were observed in Voth Area.

Aug 22. Six were observed in Voth Area.

A.B. Hamilton
1965

Colinus macrurus

Aug. 23 Four birds were observed in Central Marsh and 2 in
Central Marsh.

Aug. 24 Twelve birds seen in Central Marsh.

Aug. 25 Fourteen birds seen in Central Marsh.

Aug. 26 Eight birds observed in Central Marsh. The number
seem to be decreasing.

Aug. 27 Four birds were observed in Central Marsh. The
number are definitely decreasing.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Calidris ruficollis

July 30

Barrow Alaska - Two birds of this species were observed feeding at the E end of Central Marsh.

They were by themselves feeding in areas which contained much shallow water. They fed mostly by pecking. These birds were very distinctive and were identified from a distance of about 70 yds. originally. The two birds were quite different.

One bird had the rufous neck patches evenly rufous throughout on each side of the neck. In the other bird the neck patches were much grayer with a small spot of rufous near the center. These birds were quite white underneath, more so than the other small sandpipers.

S. Hamilton
1965

Calidris fuscicollis

June 12

Barrow Alaska - Two white-rumped sandpipers were seen on Beach Ridge near where the gasline crosses it. These birds flew when approached to within 30 yds. They flew to the NE.

June 13

Three birds were observed feeding in the area W of Family Lagoon. One bird was approached to within about 5 yds without flying. On the ground the best field mark seems to be two large reddish-brown patches on the back, one on each side of the midline.

June 15

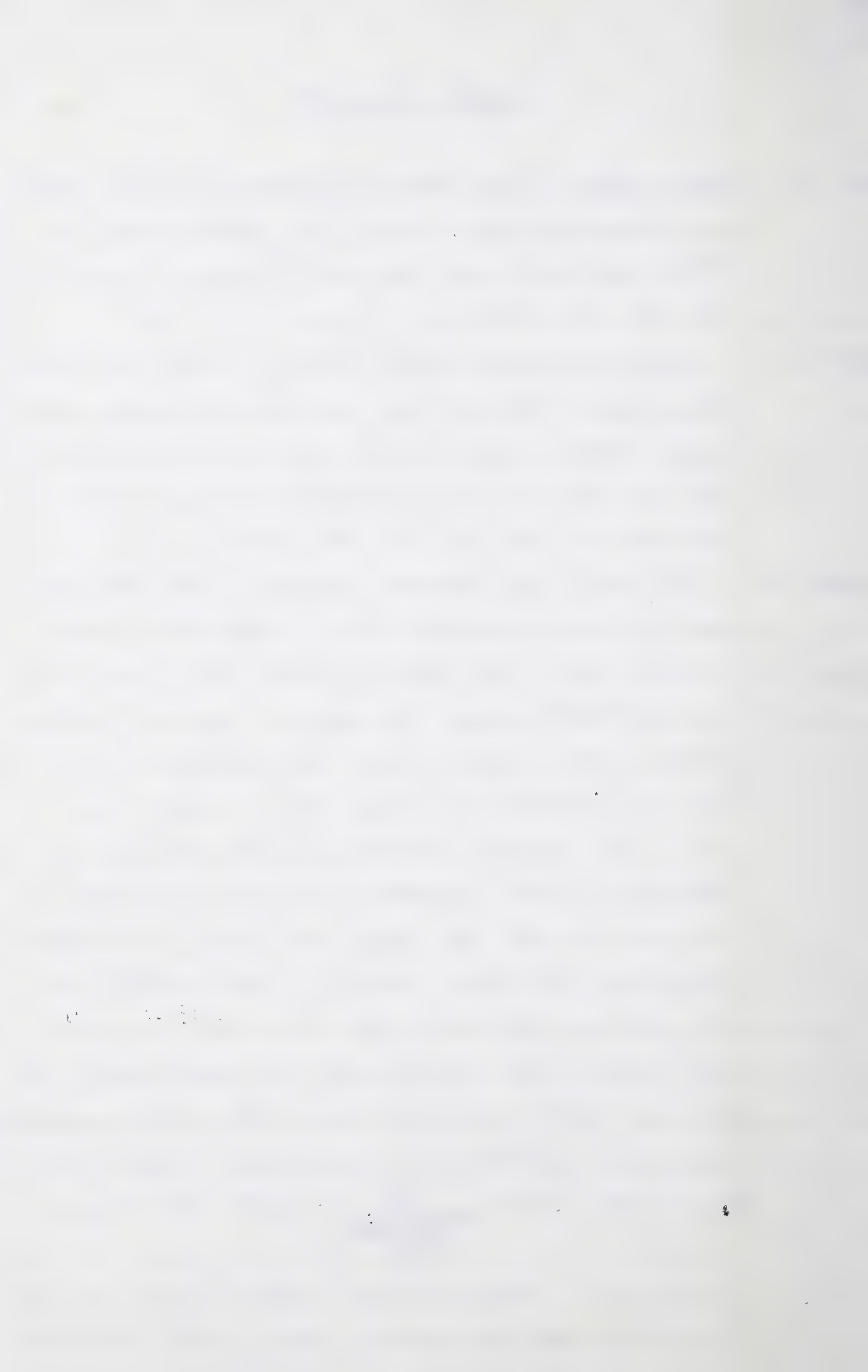
One bird was observed feeding in the Voth Area. One bird was observed feeding in the Barrel area.

June 17

At least three pair of these birds were seen in the Britton Area. They could be approached within about 20 ft. without flying. They generally were not too close together and perhaps their occurrence in town's was accidental. A bird, presumably a ♂, was seen displaying in front of another bird (maybe a female - since it did not react). In this display, the displaying bird stood facing the other bird. The tail was cocked vertically, so the white rump patch was visible. The wings were held out to the side of the body and curved slightly. The head was directed forward and little sidling movements were made with the feet. A very low "pooie" was heard three times.



After this a wing up was given in about 30 seconds another wing up was given. The white-rumped was observed chasing 2 Semipalmateds and being chased by 2 Dunlins.



R.B. Hamilton
1965

Colaptes auratus

June 18

At least 3 of these birds were observed flying over Central Marsh. One was seen to display to a ♂ Pectoral Sandpiper. The display given was similar to the ground display described yesterday, but the tail was not cocked. The ♂ Pectoral retreated when confronted with this display. Aerial displays were seen in which the wings were held elevated about 45° and the "purrle" note was heard about three times during these displays. When the birds landed after these displays a "Zee" note was heard and the birds often did a wing up. Once two of this species were observed fighting. They flattened together on the ground about 5 sec. before they separated and went their separate ways. One white-rumped sandpiper was followed by a Punctate.

June 19

Birds were seen displaying in the Britton area. The ground display was noted.

June 20

What appeared to be ^{of} a pair of birds were observed in the Britton area. Some interaction was observed between auratus and punctatus. Only 3 birds were seen. The numbers have

~~been at the low level at birds in the decreased markedly.~~

June 24

A pair was observed in the S end of the Barren Area. The ♂ was observed to give the Sharp-Tailed Ground display while ^{from} the female. She flew away. And he flew in a different direction.

June 28

Two were observed on Gasline Ridge.

29

Three were observed on Gasline Ridge.

30

Two were observed on Gasline Ridge.

July 1

Two were observed on Gasline Ridge.

Calculation Summary

May 18 The 6th day of the month

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Calidris bairdii

June 13 Barrow Alaska - Two birds were observed in the area
s of ARL. One was being chased by a larger Brown
bird which had a conspicuous wing stripe (probably a Sanderling)
on the ground this larger bird raised the feathers of its
back. ~~This bird was~~ The Baird's sandpiper were seen to
give a ground display to another bird. In this display
the breast was lowered, the tail was cocked above the back
and the wings were raised above the back. They were heard
to emit a trill that sounded somewhat like a Grasshopper Sparrow.
Three birds were seen feeding on the tundra in the area
w of Family Lagoon. One of these birds was seen giving
a ground display similar to the one already described.

June 15 One bird was observed flying over the Voth Area.
~~Three~~ ^{Three} birds ~~were~~ ^{were} observed feeding in the Barrel Area.
One bird was observed being chased by a Sanderling
in the air. On the ground the Sanderling was followed
at about 8 ft. by this bird. The Sanderling walked
with its back feathers ruffled and with the
neck compact and head facing forward. The Baird's
seemed to have a normal posture.

June 17 One bird was observed feeding in a pool
of standing water in the Britton area.

June 18 About 3 pairs were observed in the Barrel Area.
They were seen often in aerial display. In this display
the bird flies with stiff wings (like spotted Sandpiper) and
emits several notes. One of these notes is a long trill and
another is a low "pooing" repeated several times.
Several times the birds were seen chasing each other.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Colinus bairdii

- June 20 One pair was observed in the Britton Area.
- June 21 One pair was observed in the Britton Area.
- June 24 About four pairs of these birds were observed in the Barrel Area. One bird was seen giving the aerial song from the ground while maintaining an erect posture.
- June 25 About seven birds were observed flying over or displaying in the Britton Area.
- June 26 About three birds were observed in the Britton Area. They displayed frequently. One bird after landing would give a wing up three or four times.
- June 27 About 10 of these birds were seen in the Barrel Area. One nest was found where the female flushed. It contained 2 eggs. There was much hay on top of it all the way down to the top of a polygone near a pile of junk.
- July 18-2011 Four birds were seen in the Barrel Area. I and II. This nest contained four eggs and was located on the top of a little mound. The eggs were practically laying in the open but were still difficult to find. The birds were seen all day and always gave distraction displays as I was my traps.
- July 2 Two birds observed in the VA Area.
- July 3 Two birds observed in the VA Area.
- July 4 " " " " " "
- July 5 " " " " " "
- July 6 Eight were observed in the Barrel Area.
- July 9 Two observed in the VA Area.
- July 10 " " on Goshute Ridge.
- July 12 Six observed in the Barrel Area.

B. Hamilton
1965

Colinus bairdi

July 14 One Baird was seen on Graham Ridge. It gave the
distraction display but the young were not visible yet.

July 17 I walked through Bird Ave. but did not see any of
this species.

July 20 I was on Graham Ridge and it was empty. I might
have heard this species in the low hill to the N.

July 26 Two birds were heard on top of Bird Ridge near Box VI.
They both were distressed so it is, had young but no young
could be found.

July 28 One distressed bird on Bird Ridge.

July 29

Aug 1

S. Hamilton
1965

Calidris melanotos

June 13 Barrow Alaska - A flock of ^{five} ~~seven~~ birds was observed feeding on the W side of Family Lagoon. When flushed they flew N and I did not see them land. Two other birds were seen feeding about 1/4 mile to the S on the tundra at the W side of Family Lagoon.

June 15 One bird was observed feeding North Voth Area. One bird was observed feeding in the Voth Area. It was in the company of 2 Golden Plover and 2 Ruddy Turnstone. This bird was collected.

June 16 Four Pectoral Sandpipers were seen feeding in Area N of Walschlag's Slough. One of these birds appeared to be a female.

June 17. Pectoral Sandpipers are scattered throughout the Britton Area. No display was seen. Only one bird that was definitely a ♀ was observed.

June 18 Two individual male birds were seen. They did not display. One was actually chased by a White-rumped Sandpiper.

June 19 A couple of male birds were observed feeding in the Britton Area.

June 20 Four males were observed in the Britton Area. Three were seen in flight display at once. They were flying close together with their chests puffed out and emitting a low note which sounds something like the sound produced when one blows across the mouth of a bottle.

June 21 Three males were observed.

June 22 Two males were observed.

B. Hamilton
1965

Calidris melanotos

- Jun. 24 About 8 males and two females were observed. Several times the males were observed in serial display. In this display the male somehow or other manages to inflate its chest to an enormous ~~round~~ size and emit ~~the~~^a hollow sound. Once three males were observed in this display simultaneously about 5 feet from each other as they flew.
- Jun. 25 About eight males and two females were observed. Males were seen in serial displays several times. Once a female was observed being chased by two and sometimes three males. The chase lasted at least two minutes. It ended when two of the males chased each other. The female then landed with one of the males and they both began to feed.
- Jun. 26 A male and a female were observed flying over the Britton Area. A male was observed feeding in the low area S of the FAA tower. It fed by pecking in this location consistently. No display was observed.
- Jun. 27 Six males were seen. The serial display was seen several times.
- Jun. 28 Twelve males were seen. ~~one~~ A male was seen displaying on Gull's Ridge and a female was seen there eating the same thing.
- Jun. 29 Ten males were seen. Two males were observed in the air and displaying at once.
- Jun. 30 Large numbers were present in Central marsh. Display was observed several times.
- July 1 1 male was observed mostly N of the lake.
- July 2-3 Varying numbers were seen. Display was not observed.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Colaptes melanotos

I found no nests although a few nests were found by other observers.

July 25 Eggs were covered with like streaked, etc.

Aug 15-27 I'm assuming all I saw were prothonotaries. I noticed more or
starting about the 15th with 15 birds. They were becoming less
the adults. The numbers reached a peak at about Aug
21 and then gradually declined. They were very difficult to
spot after Aug 23.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Calidris acuminata

Aug. 11 Cape Thompson - A bird believed to belong to this species was seen in the grassy marsh on the S. side of the creek. The bird acted shyly, like a rail, staying behind grass and being reluctant to flush. It looked somewhat like a Pectoral Sandpiper but was heavily marked underneath.

Aug. 14. A bird believed to belong to this species was seen in the marsh to the S. of the creek.

Aug. 15 Borrow Alaska - 11 Birds were taken like this species were observed in marshy areas at the bar. The darker breasted than the others. The darker breasted birds were collected and appeared to be immature Pectoral Sandpipers.

Aug. 16 Seventy-two birds which looked like this species were observed.

Aug. 17 One hundred and fifty birds that looked like this species were observed today. I'm suspicious of the number. The I'm seeing.

Aug. 18 Dr. P. Miller said that the birds collected were Pectoral Sandpipers. We went into the field and saw one bird that was browner than the others. Dr. P. Miller thought it might belong to this species.

Hamilton
1965

Calidris alpina

- June 12 Barrow Alaska - Two Dunlin were observed feeding atop Beach Ridge. On the W side of Family Lagoon about 50 birds were seen. Some of these birds were paired and were observed in flight display and trilling song. The majority were seen in flocks, however. One flock that was observed had about 30 birds in it.
- June 13. In the area covered the number of Dunlin seemed to have increased. Several large flocks were again seen. Some birds seemed to have been paired.
- June 14 Three Dunlin were seen feeding in the area in which I started my walk. As I walked I saw one Dunlin flying. Later 2 Dunlin were seen with one showing the other. The flight was stylized with stiff wings. One of the birds gave a trilling note several times - I could not tell which one. These birds were flying N.
- June 15. Several birds were ~~heard~~ seen feeding in the Voth area. All the birds seen were paired. An aerial display with the long-call given was heard several times. When this is done the bird hovers at one spot about 50 ft. above the ground. The wing beats are stiff and the wings do not seem to rise above the horizontal. Once a bird was seen to give this display and then to move about 200 yds. away and give it again. This suggests that it may serve to mark territorial boundaries.

B. Hamilton
1965


Calidris alpina

- June 16 Several flight songs were heard. A ground display was seen in which the bird raised one wing vertically and gave the long note. After about 2 seconds the second wing was raised. The bird then flew about 15 ft. to the side of another bird. This display was given immediately after a long-note was given by another bird. The birds seen seemed to have been paired but loose flocks of 4-6 birds were observed.
- June 17 Many Dunlin were observed in the Britton Area. Most of these birds were observed in mixed flocks of up to about 12 individuals. Flight songs were heard in the afternoon especially. And a wing-up display was seen once. A Dunlin was observed chasing a White-rumped Sandpiper.
- June 18 Dunlin were observed in small groups of about four along Beach Ridge and in the Barrel Area. They frequently gave aerial displays and one other saw a wing-up when one landed after an aerial display. Some territorial chases were observed. One Dunlin was seen to associate closely with a White-rumped Sandpiper.
- June 19 Dunlin were observed mostly in pairs scattered about the tundra. Much singing and displaying is evident.
- June 20 Paired Dunlin observed singing and displaying.
- June 21 It was difficult to find Dunlin. Finally several were heard displaying.
- June 22. Dunlin seem more common on the newly exposed ground at Holmes' Marsh.
- June 23. Dunlin are scattered in pairs at the S end of the Britton Area.
- June 24 About 11 pairs were observed. Much flight display

S. B. Hamilton
1965

Colaptes auratus

June 24 is still to be seen.

June 25 About 10 pairs were observed. The flight display was observed several times. When the birds had other a flight display they have tendency to lower their wings raised for a extra second. Sometimes only one wing is left up. 

June 26 Only three pairs were observed but I didn't cover as much area as I usually do. Several flight displays were heard.

July 13 The birds were busy with breeding activities during this period. Paul kept track of the breeding activities. The first note he heard about July 13. I only the song. During the I trapped them as they XTD however.

July 15 - On July 15 a very young bird was taken with its parent in Birch Ridge State. The mother called it in response it to with sudden movements. It was very young bird. After this on July 15 a rather large bird was seen in the Voth Area.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Calidris ferruginea

Barrow Alaska

June 25. A bird which was a male was observed in the N part of Holman marsh. This bird was associated with a group of three Ruddy Turnstones. The decurved bill was obvious at 200 yds distance with 7X35 binoculars. This bird was very reddish underneath and in that respect resembled a ♀ Red Phalarope. When it flew a whitish rump was obvious as were whitish wing-linings. The bird was noticeably smaller than the turnstones with which it associated. Displays were given but were not witnessed by me. I did hear a series of double notes about 3 seconds at then followed by a number of whines. The whines were somewhat plover like.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Tryngites subroticollis

June 12 Barrow Alaska - A bird ~~at was~~ seen of this species was seen flying overhead at the SW end of Family Lagoon. The flight direction was constantly changing but the bird seemed to be going in the general direction of Beach Ridge.

June 17 A bird was observed resting ^{and feeding} on the tundra in the Britton area. It fed by pecking. The bill was very thin. The legs are much brighter than pictured by Peterson and are an orangeish yellow.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Limnodromus scolopaceus

Barrow Alaska

June 20

Two birds were observed flying over the Britton Area. They were Oomitchers and presumed to be this species.

June 21

Two birds were observed feeding in the Britton Area. They fed by jolting in the bottom of a pool of standing water in series of jolts. At least three birds proved to be of this species.

June 25

Two birds were observed feeding in Central Marsh and two birds in the Britton area. No signs of courtship activity were observed although the birds seemed to be paired.

June 26

A pair of birds were observed feeding in the Britton Area. They feed by jolting in series. They occasionally probe. No display was observed.

June 27

Three were observed feeding in Voth Area

June 28

One was seen in Micro-mat Marsh

June 29

Two were observed in the Britton Area

June 30

At least twenty were seen in Central Marsh

July 1

Four were seen in Micro-mat Marsh

July 2

Fourteen were seen in Micro-mat Marsh

July 3

Two were heard singing near line IVA and IVB

July 4

Three were seen in Voth Area

July 5

One was seen in Voth Area

July 6

About 30 birds were seen near line IVA and IVB

July 9

Sixty were observed in the marsh along Voth Creek

July 10

A pair were observed on Engine Ridge

July 11

About ten were seen in the vicinity of Lake Ikroavik

July 25

An adult and four young were found in grass

6-8' tall on lake edge of Lake Ikroavik. Two young

R.B. Hamilton

1965

Limnodromus scolopaceus

were collected. They were doing well probably,
just recently out of nest.

Aug. 6. Cop. Thompson - one was flushed from brush at
willow and grass at stream edge.

Aug. 11 One was flushed from grassy marsh on S side of creek.

Aug. 15 Barrow Alaska - Three were seen in Micromet Marsh.

Aug. 17 About 45 seen in Micromet marsh.

Aug. 18 About 120 were seen in vicinity of Micromet & Graham R.

Aug. 19 About 70 were seen in Vets and Britton Areas.

Aug. 20 About 1000 were present in Central Marsh. They were
present with considerable numbers in other areas.

Aug. 21 About 1000 were present in Vets Area.

Aug. 22 The number appeared to be down to 500 or less.

Aug. 23 About 2000 were present in Central Marsh. Fifty in Vets.

Aug. 24-25 About 300 in Central Marsh.

Aug. 26 Number declining; 150 in Central Marsh.

Aug. 27 Number declining; 50 in Central Marsh.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Lobipes lobatus

July 6 Barrow Alaska - Three birds of this species were observed associating with Red Phalaropes in small ponds along Voth Creek. Only one bird was observed well. It visited a small pond and showed the field marks of the female of this species. I was most impressed by the difference in size between the Northern and Red Phalarope. The Northern is much smaller. This was especially noticeable when the birds were found together. The voice was noticeably different than the Red Phalarope. I'll try to get the differences down next time I see the species.

Aug 11 Cape Thompson - Four birds in winter plumage were observed in the creek near camp.

Aug 12 Four birds in winter plumage were observed in the creek.

Aug 13 Two birds were observed in small ponds in the grassy marsh to the S of the creek.

Aug 14 Two birds were observed in the grassy marsh.

Aug 18 Barrow Alaska - Two birds of this species were observed in a small pond near AAC shelter.

Lobipes lobatus
is now
Phalaropus lobatus
per AOU 1998

Phalaropus fulicaria

Hamilton
1965

Phalaropus fulicarius

- June 12 Barrow Alaska - Two Red Phalarope were seen flying S over Beach Ridge. They were not seen landing.
- June 13 A pair of Red Phalarope flew in and landed about 10 yds away in a pond of standing water. They fed for about 1 minute and then flew away. On several later occasions a pair of Red Phalarope were seen flying in the same area.
- June 14 A pair was observed flying N in the area E of Central Marsh.
- June 15 Two pairs were observed. One pair was flying N of the Voth Area. The other pair was observed resting and preening in some shallow standing water in the Voth Area.
- June 19 Phalarope have returned and are feeding on small ponds. They are often seen in groups of three.
- June 20 Phalarope are becoming quite obvious. It is difficult to keep track of numbers since they fly around so much.
- June 21 ~~Many~~ ^{many} phalarope were seen in the Britton Area. An attempted copulation was observed but the female did not appear interested. She stood with head under wing trying to sleep.
- June 22 A moderate concentration of phalarope was observed on the shore of Elson Lagoon.
- June 23 The numbers of phalarope in the Britton Area seem to have decreased somewhat. Those seen however seem to be paired.
- June 24 About twenty pairs were observed scattered about the wetter places on the Tundra. A copulation was observed but no

R.D. Hamilton
1965

Phalaropus fulicarius

June 24 preliminaries were obvious. The male just jumped on the female.

June 25 About twenty pair of birds were observed scattered about the wetter places on the tundra.

June 26 About thirty pair were observed. These were mainly found in the wet area immediately S of the FAA station in the Britton Area. The birds seem to have passed a peak of mating behavior and many copulations were observed. In the one seen by the male crouched with the breast low and the tail cocked in front of the female. She then crouched. The male then put its bill near the bill of the female and he seemed to give her a food item which she accepted with the bill. The male then mounted and contact seemed to be made for about eight seconds. The birds then separated and resumed feeding.

July 11-Aug 3 During the first of this period the birds were moving out of the area. About the 10th of July only a few were left. The first pair I saw on 11th. They were when pairs called from all directions. They were however not at all close to each other. After this the birds were starting up in small groups.

Aug 10-21 only occasional birds mostly young were seen.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Stercorarius pomarinus

June 11 Barrow Alaska - Two Pomarine Jaegers in the light color-phase were seen flying at the airport.

June 12 Paul deBenedictis told me that the ♂ can be told from the ♀ because he is whiter underneath. He also usually has a longer tail. In the field the birds can be separated into two groups but I have yet to see any behavior that would let me check on the accuracy of my sex identification by plumage. Some light-breasted birds that I thought were males had short tails. The density of Jaegers on the tundra are quite high. They are generally seen flying from place to place or sitting on the ground. The only type of display seen was a slow flapping flight which was made over the territories. Although most birds were on territories two groups of about 15 each were seen on the W side of Family Lagoon. Most Jaegers seen were of the light color-phase. About 5% are of the dark color-phase. Two Jaegers were observed fighting(?) over a Lemming. One Jaeger caught the Lemming behind the neck with its beak. The other Jaeger came flying when it heard the scream of the Lemming and grabbed the hind end of the Lemming. The birds pulled against each other, first on the ground - then in the air. The 2nd bird obtained the Lemming about 10 yds off the ground. It then flew away pursued by the 1st bird. It managed to swallow the Lemming quickly (in the air).

June 13 An encounter between Jaegers and Snowy Owl was observed. The Owl flew by and landed. Two Jaegers flew at the owl during the last 10 yds. of its

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Stercorarius Pomarinus

June 13 flight. After the Owl landed the Jaegers dived at it - sometimes one at a time sometimes together. They never came closer than 1 ft. above the Owl and always dove at it from in front. The Owl would reach at the Jaegers with its bill with each dive and would even jump at them. After about 3 minutes the encounter was over. Earlier Jaegers have been observed being chased by Glaucous Gulls. Jaegers also sometimes fly at an Owl that is flying over. Jaegers do not seem to frighten small birds.

June 14 A group of about 50 were seen resting on the snow that covers Central Marsh. A few Glaucous Gulls were also in this flock. The flock ~~was~~ was loosely organized and the birds were no closer than 5 ft. apart. Another 50 birds were observed in pairs along my route of travel. Once a bird was observed to swoop repeatedly at a male Snowy Owl which had just landed. The Owl jumped up at each swoop and after about three swoops the owl took off and pursued the jaeger. Several territorial encounters were observed. In one such encounter the ♀ of a pair was seen chasing a ♂ intruder in the air. As she got close she uttered a short yipping note several times. Her mate followed but did not actively pursue the intruders. A male was seen to mount a crouching ♀ several times. When mounting, he

R.B. Hamilton
1965

stercorarius pomarinus

June 14 jumped on her back as he flapped his wings. He made pecking movements in the direction of the back of her neck but did not actually peck her. He mounted several times, when doing so he emitted sounds that resembled or was the same as the yipping note used in territorial encounters. During the last mounting he bent his rear down so that his cloaca was close to the cloaca of the male. I could not ascertain if contact were made or not. If it was it was for no longer than 2 seconds. After this mounting the female rose to a standing position and ruffled her feathers and rearranged her plumage. The female was standing with her back approximately parallel to the ground. The male was standing with his head and front part of the body much higher. After about 15 seconds, he flew away. A jaeger was observed flying holding a lemming by the nose at the heels in the bill. The jaeger was not observed eating the lemming.

June 15 The Jaegers seen were mostly paired. Only about four birds were seen not paired in the Voth area.

June 16 A flock of about 50 and a flock of about 35 were observed resting on Central Marsh. Territorial birds were observed along the higher land where some of the tundra was exposed.

June 17 A flock of seven non territorial birds were seen on Family Lagoon. About seven pair of territorial birds were seen in the Britton area. A nest was located in the afternoon in the Britton

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Stercorarius pomarinus

June 17 Ariz. It is located about 50 yds from the road and 100 yds from the lake. It is located by finding a yellow metal pole about 15 ft. high which is on the gravel roadway. It that pole is lined up with the northwardmost pole of the utility poles at ARL and about 80 yds. N. of the nest will be located. Two stakes (one with a red flag) are located 1 yd E of the nest. The nest is near the beginning of the triple. It is just a small scrape about 6 inches across in the top of a raised polygon. The ground is frozen at its location. In the nest is one egg. The egg is about two inches long and is a tan color with darker brown spots. The nest was located by the actions of the parents. The ♂ would fly around and would come near me (about 20 ft.) He would hover and emit a call which I have not heard before. It is longer than the normal yipping call and is more hoarse sounding. The female flew in circles but did not call. While the pair was excited by my presence the ♂ left and chased another jaeger off the zone. I estimate he chased the other jaeger 500 yds. before he returned. He used the normal yipping note when chasing the intruder. Sometimes when I was near the ♀ would sit at the ground and peck at it (displacement?).

June 18 About 80 jaegers were flocked on Central Marsh. About 20 jaegers were flocked on Forest Lake.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Stercorarius pomarinus

- June 18 About 10 pair of jaegers were seen from Beach Ridge. One pair was seen copulating. The ♂ mounted the ♀ several times emitting a yipping sound. The ♀ was crouched on the ground. The ♂ moved her tail to the side to effect contact. Contact was seen several times.
- June 19 About 15 jaegers were observed resting in Family Lagoon and were not territorial. The rest of the jaegers were scattered and appeared to be territorial.
- June 20 At least 3 large groups of non-territorial birds were observed in Family Lagoon and South Salt Lagoon. These flocks consisted of a total of about 20 birds. The other birds were scattered as pairs about the tundra. The nest described previously was checked and it contained two eggs. It was checked on the 18th and contained only one egg. The note given by the male in defense of the nest was again heard. It is a triple note with all 3 notes sounded in a total time of about 1 sec. This note seems higher in pitch than the notes normally heard and not as nasal. It was sort of a "heeee-heeee-heeee". The male of the nesting pair was observed for about 10 minutes in a territorial dispute with a neighboring female. This consisted mostly of the birds chasing each other and then turning around and reversing roles. Some yipping notes were heard. The place where reversal of dominance seemed to occur was about 20 yds. south of the known nest.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Stercorarius pomarinus

June 20. On two occasions the birds approached to within about 3 ft. of each other. At these times a noise was heard. I believe this noise was due to the violent movements the birds were making to hit the other one without being hit in return. Several pairs of jaegers were observed copulating on this date.

June 21 Birds were observed in flocks on Family Lagoon and South Salt Lagoon. About 15 pairs of jaegers were observed. On two occasions jaegers were seen to flock a flock of Steller's Eiders that had just landed. A long-tailed jaeger was observed sitting about 15 ft. away from a ♂ Pomarine jaeger and was not bothered at all.

June 22. One flock was observed on Central Marsh and one flock on Elston Lagoon. Paired birds were observed scattered about the tundra. Several nests were found and staked. Three instances of jaegers attacking owls were observed in all cases they used the triple "poo" note reported as earlier. One copulation was observed on Wadsworth slough.

June 23 A pair was observed passing a lemming from one to another. A copulation was seen. In the Britton area much territoriality was observed. No new nests were found by me however.

June 24. Much territoriality was observed. Unpaired birds roosted on Family Lagoon. They were observed in territorial squabbles with Parasitic Jaegers.

R. S. Hamilton
1965

Stercorarius pomarinus

Jan 15-Aug 27 - The jaegers continued to take part in breeding activities. Nonbreeding birds stayed in the area till about the 11th of July. The density of breeding birds was as high as 15-20 / mi.². All nests and territories were located on a ridge. As the young eggs were hatching the parents became more tetchy and they frequently harassed the observer. I was hit on the back of the head once by a bird I was not watching. The first young that I saw were on 20 July. I expected the young birds to be out of the nest in the middle of Aug. I thought the species was not breeding but was parent testing in the bush. They came all week. This was strange food for jaegers. The birds were not as tame as I got some to Barrow. The number of jaegers present was steadily reduced. The young were just beginning to fly and the adults were no longer as aggressive. At a peak of territorial encounter I figure there were about 11 pairs of jaegers with young at this time. This does not include the Halm's Murre. Area was not thoroughly checked. At least two of these pairs had two young. This should represent a total count for the area of about 100.

R.D. Hamilton
1965

Stercorarius parasiticus

Barrow Alaska

- Jun. 29 A pair of these birds were observed in the Barrel Area just S of ERL. They were seen in territorial flights directed against Pomarine Jaegers. It appeared that they had succeeded in working out a territory for themselves. One of the birds was a dark phase bird and the other a light phase bird. The tail appeared quite pointed as the birds flew.
- June 26 A pair of Parasitic Jaegers were observed flying over the N part of the Britton Area. This is presumed to have been the same pair seen earlier in the Barrel Area. The wing beats appeared to be very shallow. Later a pair presumably the same one was observed over the Barrel Area.
- June 27 Two Parasitic Jaeger were observed in the Barrel Area in the morning. In the afternoon one Parasitic Jaeger was observed in the same area with slough.
- June 29 A pair of this species was observed in the Britton Area.
- July 1 A pair of this species was observed in the Barrel Area.
- July 3 A pair of Parasitic Jaegers were observed in the Barrel Area.
- July 4 One Parasitic Jaeger was observed in the Britton Area.
- July 5 One bird was observed in the Britton Area.
- July 6 A pair of this species was observed in the Barrel Area.

B. Hamilton
1965

stercorarius parasiticus

- July 8 A pair of Parasitic Jaegers were observed in the Britton Area.
- July 10 A pair of this species were observed flying over the area N of Volschlag slough.
- July 12 A pair was observed in the Barrow Area.
- July 20 A bird was observed flying over Gasline Ridge.
- July 21 A bird was observed in Central Marsh. Another bird was observed on the W side of Elston Lagoon.
- July 26 One bird of this species was observed flying along the beach at Duck Camp.
- Aug 3. Cape Thompson - One bird of this species was observed flying along the creek bottom.
- Aug 4-14. A pair of these birds; one last pair. The breeding pair seem to be established with a large territory constituting the valley in the vicinity of the camp. No nest or young were found.
- Aug 26. Barrow Alaska - One bird of this species was observed in the vicinity of Footprint Lake.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Stercorarius longicaudus

Barrow Alaska

June 21 A bird of this species was observed sitting on the ground in the N part of Britton's Area. It nested about 15 ft. from a Pomarine Jaeger but no interaction was observed. The bird was noticeably smaller than the Pomarine Jaeger and the coloration was different. The back is a greyer color and the bill is white. The legs have a slight bluish tinge. After several minutes the bird flew. It flew over several pairs without being bothered. As it flew the long tail seemed to bob up and down.

June 23. A bird was again observed in the N part of the Britton Area.

June 24 A bird was observed flying over the Britton Area. It carried a Lemming and finally managed to swallow it in flight. It seemed to be flying higher than Pomarine Jaegers usually do.

June 26 A single bird was observed flying over the N part of the Britton Area. It was chased slowly by a Pomarine Jaeger but the Pomarine Jaeger did not scream and did not seem to be fully motivated in the defence of its territory.

June 27 At least seven birds were seen. They were scattered about the tundra.

June 28 Two were observed in vicinity of lines IX and X.

June 29 Seven were observed in the vicinity of lines IX and X.

June 1 Three were seen near lines IX and X.

July 2 Five were between lines IX and X.

July 3 Five were between lines IX and X and the 6

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Stercorarius longicaudus

Barrow Alaska

- July 3 about 2 imm. long and had to be identified by color
- July 4 Three were seen in the Britton Area
- July 5 Two were seen in the Britton Area
- July 6 Five were seen in Mammot marsh. Two were seen in Britton Area but it is possible they flew across Family Lagoon.
- July 9 One was observed in the Britton Area
- July 10 One was seen on N side of Valsby slough.
- July 15 Two were seen near the C-60 shack on Bear Ridge.
- July 19 One was flying over Bear Ridge.
- July 20 Two were seen flying over Bear Ridge.
- July 21 At least fifty were present in Central Marsh. They were mostly scattered or were in very loose flocks 20-30 yds apart. They were mostly resting on ground and were not very conspicuous.
- July 22 One was seen in the Britton Area
- July 29 One was seen and heard flying along S side of Valsby slough.
- July 30 One was heard on N side of Valsby slough.
- Aug 3 Cape Thompson - Two pairs were observed in territorial dispute on N side of valley.
- Aug 4-14 About three pairs lived in vicinity of valley. They were frequently seen in territorial (?) dispute. They were large. They would mob Golden Eagles whenever they were seen.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Larus argentatus

Aug. 19 Barrow Alaska - A bird of this species was seen in
a flock of about 120 Glaucous Gulls which were
resting in the water near the bird station. The
plumage of a 2nd year bird.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Larus hyperboreus

- June 12 Barrow Alaska - Individual Glaucous Gulls were observed flying over the Chuckchi Sea. About 20 birds were observed resting on the Tundra in the Voth area. Occasionally these birds were observed chasing jaegers. On the way back to ARL two large groups (20) were observed standing on the ice at the Chuckchi Sea. One of the birds in one of these groups was noticeably smaller than the others. When it flew it was noticed that its back was greyer and the tip of its tail was brownish.
- June 13 The birds were seen primarily as individuals. One individual was quite persistent in its pursuit of a pair of Pomarine Jaegers.
- June 14 Three birds were seen flying over Central Marsh. Five birds were seen sitting in the flock of Jaegers seen on Central Marsh.
- June 15 About 25 birds were seen resting and flying in the Voth Area.
- June 16 Two birds were seen on Central Marsh.
- June 17 Birds were seen resting on Family Lagoon in groups. They were also observed flying over the Britton area.
- June 18 ~~At least 3 of these birds were observed on Beach Ridge. One was seen to display at a Pectoral Sandpiper and to chase~~ Two of these birds were observed flying over Central Marsh.
- June 20. About 20 birds were observed resting on Salt Lagoon.
- June 22 Birds were observed resting on Central Marsh and Wohlsh's slough.
- June 23 About 20 birds were observed resting on Salt Lagoon. Some were observed fighting over a Lemming.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Larus hyperboreus

Jun. 24 About 18 birds were observed either resting on the lagoons or flying over. A dead gull was found in the

Jun. 25. ~~About 20 birds~~ Voth area. It was headless and its flesh had been mostly devoured.

Jun. 25 About 80 birds were observed. About 70 of these were observed resting on Central Marsh.

Jun. 26 About 8 birds were observed resting on Family Lagoon

Jun. 27 - Aug. 3 Glaucous Gulls are frequently seen flying around occasionally a large flock is seen resting on the ground generally in the Voth Area. They are regularly found on the beach.

Aug. 3 - 15 Cape Thompson - Glaucous Gulls are found resting on the cliffs to the N of camp. They rest on top of the cliffs and it is hard to count them. They are always quiet, common flying along the beach.

Aug. 15 - 27 Birds usually seen flying over. A flock was seen resting in the Voth Area several times.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Xema sabini

June 12 Barrow Alaska - A bird was observed flying N over the ARL area.

June 13 A bird was observed feeding in an outlet to the Chuckchi Sea. Later a bird, probably the same one, was seen flying over the N end of Family Lagoon.

June 16 Two individual birds were observed near where Wadchik's slough empties in Elisha Lagoon. One at 7:50 AM bird, rested on the ice for several seconds and tried to feed in a pool of standing water.

June 24 One bird was observed on the S side of Family Lagoon.

June 25 One bird was observed feeding in pools at the melting ^{pools} ice on the Arctic Ocean.

June 26 One bird was observed feeding in pools of melting water from the pools ice in the Arctic Ocean.

July 1 One bird observed feeding in the Arctic Ocean.

July 6 One bird observed feeding in the Arctic Ocean.

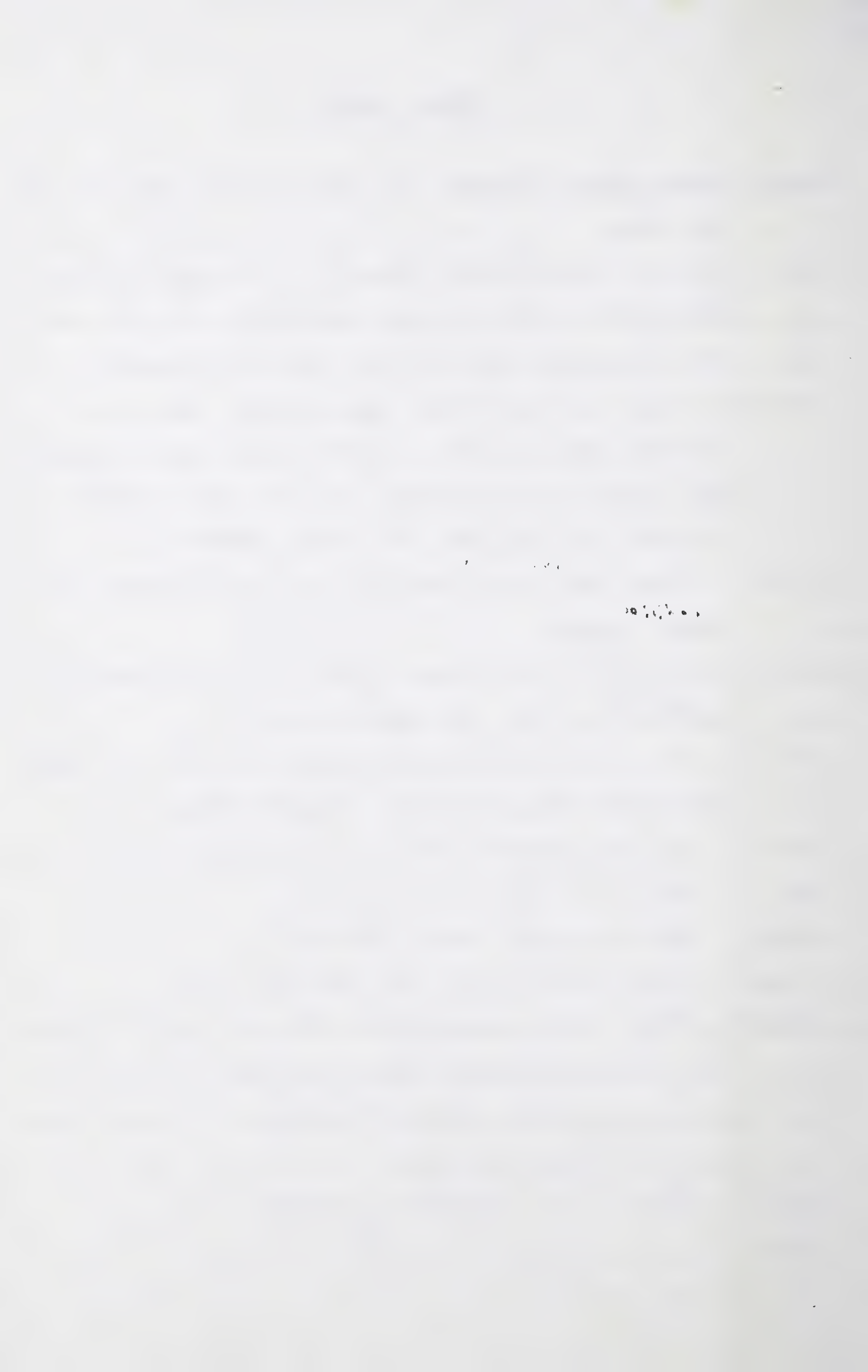
July 11 30 birds seen near Idrochik.

July 12 Five birds feeding in Arctic Ocean.

July 25 Two birds were seen feeding on ice. The other birds were seen feeding in the Arctic Ocean. The birds were seen feeding in the Arctic Ocean. The birds were seen feeding in the Arctic Ocean.

Aug 17 Two birds feeding in Arctic Ocean.

Aug 21 " " " " " "



R. B. Ham. Hon.
1965

Rissa tridactyla

July 26 Barrow Alaska - In the afternoon I saw ~~with~~ 20 birds fly by in small flock. In the morning I got a glimpse of a flock of 20 birds which I thought belonged to this species. The birds seen were adults.

July 27 50 birds were seen.

July 29 Fifty birds were seen.

July 31 Forty birds were seen.

Aug 3 Cape Thompson - A flock of about 500 was resting on the beach near where the beach enters the ocean.

Aug 4 The flock was again present on the beach. Many Kittiwakes were nesting among the moss on the cliffs. The nests were made of grass.

Aug 5 - 12 The flock was the same after the water is present. I saw about 5 instances of Pomarine Jaegers in pursuit of a single Kittiwake. It always looked like the Kittiwake would get killed but they were all carrying sea food and were let it alone as soon as they dropped it.

Aug 17 Barrow Alaska - Thirty were seen flying over the ocean.

Aug 27 About 100 were seen flying over the ocean.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Sterna paradisaea

Barrow Alaska

June 25

Birds were seen flying over either singly or in pairs. In the light which they were seen they appeared quite grayish. The translucent quality of the primaries was observed and seems to be a good field mark. One bird was seen feeding in Central Marsh. It descended slowly to the water surface and seemed to pick something from it with its bill.

July 5

One Arctic Tern was observed flying over the Britton area.

July 6

Five birds of this species were observed flying over.

July 8

Two birds were observed flying over the Britton Area.

July 9

Two birds were observed feeding in the Arctic Ocean.

July 11

One bird was observed feeding along the shore of a lake to the NW of Lake Ikroavik.

July 13

One bird was observed flying over.

July 15

Four birds were observed flying over Central Marsh.

July 16

Four Arctic Terns were observed feeding in Volschlag slough.

July 21

Two birds of this species were observed over Central Marsh.

July 25

Two pairs were observed in a small Sabine Gull colony. It was felt that these birds were nesting. Two chicks were found that perhaps belonged to this species. They were located in a mound and no nest cup was obvious. Arctic Terns were flying overhead giving distress calls. Two single birds were observed over the tundra. In good light the character mentioned by Petersen of being able to see through the wings is quite visible.



R B Hamilton
1965

Sterna paradisea

Aug. 11 Cape Thompson - One bird of this species was observed feeding over the grassy marsh to the S of the creek. The bird would be approximately 10 within about 20 ft. H. frequently dove into small puddles. There were no fish in these puddles and I can't imagine what they were feeding on.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Uria alge

Aug. 4. Capt. Thompson - At least 150 of these birds were present on the nesting cliffs. They were not in any way separable in location from the Thick-billed Murre. When they occurred together they were browner than the Thick-billed Murre (this would not be a good field character). The bill was noticeably longer and the pitting of the bill on the breast was . The Thick-billed Murre's pattern is .

Aug. 6. Five of these were seen resting in the water. They seem to feed in close to the shore. These species

Aug. 7. Some of these were seen feeding in the water close to shore.

Aug. 8. About 30 of these were resting on westmost base of nesting cliffs.

Aug. 11. Eight of these birds were observed feeding in shallow water.

Aug. 12. Twenty of these birds were resting at base of nesting cliffs.

Aug. 13. Thirty of these were resting at base of nesting cliffs.

Aug. 14. Twenty-five were seen. About twenty were resting at base of nesting cliffs. Five were feeding in shallow water near shore. They occasionally breast up birds. One was watched and stayed on water from 53 SP second and stayed under up for 5 seconds. Another bird stayed under 35 seconds and up 53 SP. They consistently spent the same time up and down.

R. D. Hansen
1965

Uria lomvia

July 26 Barrow Alaska - In the morning I saw one Murre flying.
E. In the afternoon I saw five Murres. I could not
see them well enough to describe the species, but this
is the logical one.

July 27 I saw about 100 Murres. I saw about two
well enough to tell that they were of this species.
The mark that I use for identification was the
pattern of white on the neck.

July 28 Today I saw about 300 of this species in
flocks. This species always is found in flocks. But
the only flock that I saw was this one.

July 31 I saw about 20 of this species in the afternoon.
One flock was led by a Herring Gull and was
led by an Eider in flight plumage.

Aug 4 Cap. Thompson - About 1000 of this species were identified
at the station. Little of this were mostly seen resting
on ledges at the station.

Aug 5 About 150 of this species were observed.

Aug 6 About 175 of this species were observed.

Aug 7 About 120 of this species were observed.

Aug 8 About 90 of this species were observed.

Aug 11 About 75 of this species were observed.

Aug 12 About 40 of this species were observed.

Aug 13 About 55 of this species were observed.

Aug 14 About 60 of this species were observed.

Aug 17 Barrow Alaska - Ten of this species were observed.

R B Hamilton
1965

Uria sp.

Aug. 3 Capt. Thompson . Five Thousand at least, were seen flying north and south from the Murre colony. Even when they are quite close, it is difficult to determine the species. Murres are always passing the camp and it would probably be impossible to look to the horizon at any time and not see any Murres.

4. At least 5000 were seen. I have no idea how many Murres inhabit the colony. Murres can be found roosting on suitable ledges on the cliffs N of camp.

5. At least 5000 murres were seen.

6. At least 5000 murres were seen.

7. At least 5000 Murres were seen.

8. At least 5000 Murres were seen.

9. About 500 murres were seen.

10. About 250 murres were seen.

11. At least 5000 murres were seen.

12. At least 5000 murres were seen.

13. At least 5000 murres were seen.

14. At least 5000 murres were seen. All birds were in summer

plumage.
Barrow Albatross

27. Thirty-five birds were observed flying E in TS.

Arctic Ocean.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Cephus grylle

July 27 Barrow Alaska - One bird was observed flying in the air. It was all black with white wing patches. No other birds were present in the neighborhood. The bird landed in the water and began to swim for food.

July 28 In the morning I saw about 20 of this species flying around and landing among the ice flowers.

July 31 In the afternoon I saw 6 of this species flying and landing on the ocean.

R. D. Hamilton
1965

Fratercula corniculata

- July 31 Borrow Alaska - One bird of this species was observed
flying at about 30 miles. The long bill
was conspicuous when compared to that of the murres.
C. P. Thompson -
- Aug 3 Two Horned Pottins were observed at the nesting cliffs.
The tip of the bill was orange.
- Aug 4 Twenty two Horned Pottins were seen.
- Aug 5 Two Horned Pottins were seen.
- Aug 6 Eight birds were seen.
- Aug 7 Four birds were seen.
- Aug 8 Four birds were seen.
- Aug 11 Four birds were seen.
- Aug 12 Two birds were seen.
- Aug 13 Eight birds were seen.
- Aug 14 Six birds were seen.
- Aug 27 Borrow Alaska - Two birds were observed flying E in the
Arctic Ocean.

R. D. Hamilton
1965

Lunda cirrhata

- Aug. 3 Cape Thompson - Eight Tottled Puffins were seen resting about the cliffs where the murres nest. The tip of the bill is a bright red and is very conspicuous.
- Aug. 4 About 20 Tottled Puffins were seen among the murres in the colony.
- Aug. 6 Two Tottled Puffins were seen.
- Aug. 8 Four birds of this species were seen.
- Aug. 11 Two birds were seen.
- Aug. 12 Four birds were seen.
- Aug. 13 Four birds were seen.
- Aug. 14 Eight birds were seen. All birds seen were in summer plumage.
- Aug. 27 Burrow Abasco - One Tottled Puffin was observed flying E in the Arctic Ocean.

Lunda cirrhata
is now
Fratercula cirrhata
per AOU 1998

J. Hamilton
1966

Nyctea scandiaca

June 12 Barrow Alaska - Snowy Owls were observed scattered over the tundra. Males are much whiter than females. The birds are generally seen sitting on mounds in the tundra. Occasionally a mound is found with owl feathers scattered on it together with pellets and droppings. A nest that was found earlier was approached. The female was sitting on it and it was not disturbed. The density of owls is much smaller than the density of jaegers.

June 13 About 3 pm. 4 snowy owls were observed in the area on the W side of Family Lagoon. Only one ♀ seemed to be sitting on eggs. We examined the spot where she was sitting and found only a small scrape. On two occasions a female was observed chasing a male. On both occasions sh. struck the male with her talons as they were in the air. When this happened both birds were rising and probably going at minimal speed. After the second occasion the female was chased by a pair of jaegers. sh. landed and turned her head toward the jaegers, ~~not~~ struck at them with her beak and jumped at them as they dove to within 1 ft. of her.

June 14 A nest was found on the E side of Central Marsh. ~~at just~~ near coordinates c5. It was located on a mound on the right side of the ridge about 70 yds short of a shocking pink stake. In the nest ~~was~~ were two eggs. They were laid in a scrape about 1 ft in diameter and 4 inches deep in the top

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Nyctea scandiaca

June 14 at a mound. Many Contour feathers were seen in the vicinity of this nest. The ♀ left the nest when I was about 50 yds from it. She joined the ♂ ~~as I was about~~ who was about 200 yds. away. After I left the nest and was about 100 yds. away, the ♀ flew and landed in the snow 20 yds. away, when I was about 150 yds. away, she returned to the nest. After I flushed the ♂ he was attacked by a Jaeger when he landed. He jumped at the Jaeger when the Jaeger dove. After about four dives the owl took off after the Jaeger and the Jaeger returned. A scrape was found about 0.5 mil. N of where the first nest was located. A ♂ and ♀ were seen in the vicinity of this scrape. Four ♀ were seen individually along the trail but no sign of nesting activity could be found. There were no males seen in the vicinity of any of these females. In all about 10 owls were seen as I walked a distance of about 2 miles. Many of the highest mounds along my route contained owl signs such as droppings, pellets and feathers.

June 15 A pair was observed at the N side of the Voth area. It was believed that they did not have a nest. The ♀ was seen eating a Lemming. A nest that had been found previously was checked in the Voth area. It contained 3 eggs rather than 2.

R.D. Hamilton
1965

Nyctea scandiaca

- June 16 Two pair and a single ♀ were seen. Dr. Pitelka checked a nest on the N of Central Marsh. The nest contained 9 eggs as in the past.
- June 17 Seven snowy owl were seen at one time in the Britton Area. There were 5 ♂'s and 2 ♀'s. None of the birds appeared to be nesting.
- June 18 Several snowy owl were seen resting on Mounds along Beach Ridge.
- June 19 Several pair of snowy owls were observed. ~~They were~~
~~later seen after sunset.~~
- June 20 Several pair of snowy owls were seen unpaired birds were common in the Britton Area.
- June 21 Owls were seen scattered about the tundra.
- June 22 Owls were seen scattered about the tundra. Owls in Holm's Marsh are constantly bothered by jaspers. The jaspers emit the triple note and dive at the owls. The owls jump at the jaspers. Eventually the conflict is over without contact having been made.
- June 23 An encounter between an owl and a jaeger were was observed on Central Marsh. The jaeger continually dove at the owl emitting its triple note. The owl would jump at the jaeger extending its talons and would fly backwards for about five feet. This permitted the talons to be directed at the jaeger. After about five minutes the owl flew after the jaeger and landed about 50 ft. away where there was no dispute. Owls have moved into the N part of the Britton Area.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Nyctea scandiaca

Jun. 24 Ten owls were observed scattered about the Tundra.
A dead female was observed on the S side of
Voth Creek. No sign of what could have killed her
was found.

Jun. 25 Five owls were observed resting on mounds.

Jun. 26 Eight owls were observed resting on mounds.

Jun 27-Aug 3 Owls were regularly heard during this period. As the
the male associated with each female was well
particular to each that were regularly seen. The
would fly in or over the area for a week or
so and then move on to another. They would
usually fly within all the tundra in
this area as they were observed in and
about the pile of about 50 mounds
nearby. The owls that were particularly
seen consistently lived in high grass.

Aug 15-17 - The small flock of owls seen in the
tundra of heavy population the flock
in grass that it there but in numbers
but multiplying well.

L.B. Hamilton
1965

Asio flammeus

- June 13 Barrow Alaska - One was observed flying across the road on the NW side of Family Lagoon. It landed on a gravel mound about 300 yds. from the Lagoon.
- June 19 One bird was observed flying at the N end of the Britton Area.
- June 20 Two birds of this species were observed flying over the N end of the Britton Area. One of these birds flew in circles at about 150 ft height. When flying it alternates four or five flaps and a soar. One of the birds is missing several primaries in the right wing.
- June 21 Two birds were again observed at the N end of the Britton Area.
- June 25 One bird of this species was observed flying N of Central Area. It was pursued for a time by a pair of jaegers. The jaegers would make shallow dives at it and it would try to get them with its talons. Eventually the jaegers left it alone (probably after it had left their territory).

R B Hamilton
1965

Corvus corax

Aug. 4 Cape Thompson - Ten birds at this spot were observed flying about the cliffs on which the Alcedo and Gulls were nesting.

Aug. 12 Two birds were observed flying over to the island calling as they go.

Aug. 13 One bird was observed flying overhead calling as it went.

R.B. Hamilton
1967

Eremophila alpestris

Aug. 4 Cape Thompson - Two Horned larks were observed on
a rocky slope on the 2nd mountain N of camp.

Hamilton
1965

Luscinia svecica

June 13 Barrow Alaska - A bird was seen in the junk covered Tundra S of the ARL. It could not be approached closely but eventually all the field marks were observed. This bird was a ♀ and did not have a blue-throat. The chestnut patches in the tail are quite conspicuous when the bird flies. The flight is slow and consists of several flaps and then a sail. A bird seen yesterday in the area W of Family Lagoon was probably of this species.

Aug. 3 Cape Thompson - One bird of this species was observed flitting about the willows along a very rivulet on the S side of the meadow to the N. The pattern of the tail was clearly seen but other marks were not noticed and I cannot determine the sex of the bird.

R B. Hamilton
1965

Oenanthe oenanthe

Aug. 4 Cape Thompson. A bird of this species was seen
near the mountain N of camp. The area for which
it was found was very rocky. The white patch on
the tail was very conspicuous.

Aug. 14 A white-tail was observed along the beach. The white
patch on the tail is very conspicuous in flight.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Motacilla flava

June 27 Barrow Alaska - Two Yellow Wagtails were observed flying over the ~~Barrow~~ Barrow Area in an easterly direction. They made almost continuous noise as they flew and had a roller coaster flight somewhat like a Goldfinch. They were small passerines. The thin bill and yellow underparts could be observed.

Aug 3 Cape Thompson - four birds of this species were observed in the creek bottom. They were quite boisterous and are usually seen flying over.

4. 2 birds of this species were seen in the vicinity of camp.

5. Eight birds of this species were seen in the vicinity of camp. They sometimes landed on the beach. Several of the birds seen were immature.

6. Twelve birds of this species were observed in the creek bottom.

7. Thirty birds of this species were seen along the creek. They were very boisterous and usually seen circling overhead. They could be distinguished from other small birds by their longer tails and by their constant issuance of a characteristic call note.

8. Eight were seen near the camp.

11. Twelve birds of this species were seen. They appeared to be with this species in appearance and action to eight.

12. ^{Eight} ~~Twelve~~ birds were seen.

13. Ten birds were seen.

14. Sixteen birds were seen.

20 Barrow Alaska - One bird was perhaps heard flying over Green Ridge.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Anthus cervinus

Aug. 7 Cape Thompson: A bird of this species was observed flying over the creek. The rusty red of this throat was very visible. The bird otherwise resembled a white-throated sparrow but the tail was more like that of the Yellow Warbler. On the 7th I believe I saw this species near the camp but the individual was very shy and I never could get a good enough look to tell for sure. That bird looked like the rusty throated.

1965

Anthus spinoletta

Aug. 4 Cape Thompson - Sixties were seen mostly in rocky
canyons. They were quite tame and could be approached
to within about 35'. Two family groups were seen
in which the young were out at the nest.
Generally the parents would proceed in down the
canyon and would fly the other way
after the end of the canyon was reached.

Aug. 6 Two parents were seen on the rocky hillside to
the S. of the mountain to the N.

Aug. 7 Eight were seen on a rocky hillside along
the creek. A R-Throated Pipit was seen in the
same area.

Aug. 8 Four were seen along the beach.

Aug. 14 One was seen along the beach.

Anthus spinoletta
is now
Anthus rubescens

B. Hamilton
1965

Spizella arborea

June 12 Barrow Alaska - A Tree sparrow was seen feeding in the exposed tundra along the Beach Ridge. This bird was examined at 20 yds. The spot in the breast could not be seen.

June 13 A Tree Sparrow was seen feeding in the tundra on the NW side of Family Lagoon. This sparrow was seen at close range and the spot in the middle of the breast was evident. This bird was about 1 mi. away from where the one was seen yesterday.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Passerculus sandwichensis

Aug. 3 Cape Thompson 5 or 6 of this species were observed
in the willows and grass along the creek.

4 Ten of this species were seen. It was heard
singing twice. It is usually seen perched on willows
or in a grassy field.

5 Eight of this species were seen.

6 Ten of these birds were seen.

7 Twenty five of these birds were seen. They were
heard singing about five times.

8 Four were seen.

11 Four were seen.

13 Fourteen were seen. It was heard singing once.

14 Twelve were seen.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Passerela iliaca

June 15

Barrow Alaska - One bird was observed feeding
in the Barrel area immediately S of ANL.

June 18

One bird was observed feeding in the Barrel Area.

Aug 4

Cape Thompson - Two pairs were found in a patch of vegetation,
high (6-8') ANL. in the sand dill, to 75. N of camp.

R B Hamilton

1967

Zonotrichia leucophrys

Aug 3 Capt. Thompson - Six white-crowned sparrows were observed

~~Aug~~ in the small willows along the creek. They were generally seen perching near the top of a willow 3-9 ft tall. The birds were all immature.

Aug 5 Two of this species were observed among the willows near the camp.

Aug 7 Six white-crowned sparrows were observed among the willows along the creek.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Junco oreganus

June 12 Barrow Alaska - A bird of this species was seen on the Tundra on the W side of Family Lagoon. It was bashful and difficult to approach closely. It was a grayish form and looked like what Peterson calls meansi.

Colaptes lapponicus

June 12

Barrow Alaska - Lapland Longspurs were first observed in the area S of ARL. The males sang often both on the ground and in the air. The song resembles the song of Eastern Meadowlark. These birds are the most common Passerine on the Tundra. Most of them seemed to be paired with a ♂ and ♀ always close together.

June 13

A ♂ was observed giving a ground display to a ♀. He had both wings in the air and postured in front of her. She seemed to squint but nothing happened. On several other occasions females were seen squinting, possibly they were testing nest sites.

June 14

Four pairs were observed along the route of my afternoon walk. All were observed only feeding. One male was heard singing but no flight song was given. It is believed that the weather was responsible for this lack of breeding activity.

June 15.

Several times several ♂'s were seen within 5 ft. of each other without any interaction. Much singing was heard both from the ground and in the air.

June 16.

These birds were observed as pairs. No courtship was observed and only an occasional song was heard.

June 17.

The birds were observed in pairs. Much singing was heard from the males. A ♀ was seen flying with a fluttering flight. I did not see where she took off from. I searched the general vicinity and did not find a nest.

June 18

The birds were observed in pairs scattered throughout the Tundra. Much singing and territoriality was seen.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Calcarius lapponicus

- June 19 Birds were observed in pairs scattered about the tundra. Much singing and display were heard. I checked a nest that Paul had found earlier. It contained two eggs. A third egg was present about one ft. from the nest.
- June 20 Birds were in pairs. The nest checked yesterday was checked again. It contained a lemming and no eggs. Much singing and displaying were observed.
- June 21 Paired birds were observed scattered about. A nest was found about 30 yds. S of the one described previously. It contained 5 warm eggs and was located under an overhanging ledge. The noise made by the disturbed female called my attention to the nest. The nest consists of a little cup of grass with the inside of the cup about 3 inches across and 1.5 inches deep. It is lined with feathers. Some of the feathers seem to be Longspur feathers and some Snowy Owl feathers. Much singing and flight songs were observed. The other nest seems to have been abandoned.
- June 22 The birds were observed singing and displaying around the tundra.
- June 23. The birds were observed singing and displaying around the tundra. The nest found on the 21st. was checked and was empty. There was a hole through it and it appeared that it was destroyed by a lemming. Another nest cup was found on the ground about 70 yds E of other nests. It contained no eggs. It was marked.

R. O. Hamilton
1965

Colaptes auratus

June 24 Paired birds were observed scattered about the tundra. At one place 3 males and 2 female were seen associating together. A dead male was found at the N end of the Britton Area. It was in good condition and probably died from running into a wire. The nest that was found yesterday was examined and was found to contain one egg.

June 25 - Aug 27 The longspurs had a bad summer. I found six male birds suffering a total of 42 eggs. Of them I know of seven that hatched but only one bird that actually fledged. The longspurs appear to give up and will capture groups were found throughout the summer. The first bird in winter plumage was seen around 20th September about 10:30 AM on the right of the 30 June track. It was really in winter plumage and into the Britton Area. It stayed till 14th of August but it appears that the numbers were decreasing at that time. At Cape Thompson long numbers of winter plumage longspurs were present. They were mostly seen in the vicinity of the migrated geese. The British 2020.

S. B. Hamilton
1965

Plectrophenax nivalis

June 12

Barrow Alaska - The Snow Bunting is quite common around the ARL. They are frequently seen feeding in the gravel. They sing both on the ground and from atop high perches. Their song reminds me of a House Finch but is hoarser. The males are black on the back and the females are a dark grayish brown. Some Snow Buntings were observed on the tundra.

June 13

A ♀ was observed entering a hole in one of the many oil drums on the Tundra. Inside was a nest of grass but it could not be reached. The ♀ watched from about 10 ft. as the nest site was examined.

June 14

Eight birds were seen. Six of these were seen on the tundra. Of those seen on the tundra only 2 were seen along the ridge on which I walked. Four birds, two pairs were observed in the Tundra N of Birch Ridge at coordinates C4. A ♀ was observed that flew to within about 10 ft. of me as I was examining a mound on which I thought there may have been a Snow owl. I searched the area and saw no sign of a nest.

June 15.


An encounter between a ♂ & ♀ was observed. They faced each other head-on, flapped their wings and struck at each other with their bills. Finally, the ♂ took off with the ♀ pursuing. After about 40 yds. the ♀ stopped the chase.

June 16

Two pairs were observed. One group of 2 ♀'s and a ♂ was observed.

R.D. Hamilton
1965

Plectrophenax nivalis

- June 17 The birds were observed in pairs mostly. In one case, two ~~bird~~ pair were observed together. Some singing was heard.
- June 18 The birds were observed in pairs scattered wherever I went. A ♂ was observed feeding a ♀ several times. She would follow him. When she got close, she would spread her wings slightly and flutter them. The male would then feed her. Dr. Pitelka said that this was part of their mating behavior.
- June 19 The birds were seen paired and were heard singing often. A female was observed examining a bucket in oil drum next to the road going to the Voth Area.
- June 20 All birds examined were paired. A ♀ was seen carrying nesting material into the oil drum mentioned yesterday. Much display and singing were heard.
- June 21 Paired birds were observed scattered about the tundra.
- June 22 One pair was observed in ARL area and one pair on the tundra.
- June 23 Birds were seen in pairs scattered around the tundra. Flight display was seen in which male sang and glided into ground with wings raised and steady.  The oil drum into which the buntings have been carrying nesting material was checked. There is still no nest but there is a large mass of grass.

B. Hamilton
1965

Plectrophenax nivalis

Jun. 29 Pairs of birds were observed scattered about the tundra. There are no eggs in the nest that was found previously.

Jun 25-Aug 27 - Birds continued to be seen regularly. However, only one nest was found. The birds were most numerous in areas where there is much bare ground and where there is little tundra. The nest that was found was located on July 28 and contained two young and three eggs. It was located in a nest in a moss where supplies were stored. The nest looked like it had been dropped out of the woods. The ground was broken. The nest was in a large mass of grass from which a small amount of ground about the time several of young were seen digging for food and flying. It was located in the brush along the road to Green Ridge. It was Thompson. These birds make only a soft whistling sound. Compared to the whistling there was more than there at Mervin.

1963

Acanthia hornemanni

Aug. 3 Cape Thompson - Five individuals were seen in the creek bottom. It is difficult to determine the species (they probably are only one species anyway). The song, notes, and actions resemble those of the Goldfinch or Pine Siskin. Four of those seen were immature.

- About one hundred of these birds were seen. The majority were immatures. A nest was found in a narrow valley from which a female was flushed. It contained three blue eggs and was made of grass and with what looked like twigs down and located in a fork of a willow about 2 ft above the ground.

5 About thirty were seen. They are very curious and can easily be called by squeaking. They are usually seen perched in the top of small willows.

6 Twenty-five were seen.

7 An estimated 250 were seen. They seem to be the most common bird in the willows along the creek. Many young of the year were seen.

8 About 30 were seen. 21 were heard singing once.

11 About 26 were seen.

12 About 15 were seen.

13 About 45 were seen.

14 About 75 were seen.

Acanthia hornemanni
is now
Carduelis hornemanni
per ACU 1998

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Lemmus trimucronatus

June 14

Barrow Alaska - I saw about 200 Brown Lemmings in the course of my afternoon walk. They all seemed to be wearing their summer ~~pelagic~~^{pelage} ~~pelage~~. Most of them were seen scurrying from the open bare areas to under the snow.

One time I approached to within 5 ft. of a Lemming that was rooting under a clump of cuttings. Frequently, if Lemmings were momentarily trapped on the tundra, they would give a twittering sound. This sound often directed my attention to them.

I chased five lemmings from a patch of snow about 1 yd. square. When I got close to them they turned on their backs, and moved their paws, threatened with their teeth and made a twittering sound. A Lemming was seen crossing the open snow. It had proceeded about 50 yds. before a Pomarine Jaeger tried to catch it. Somehow or other the Lemming managed to get under the snow before the Jaeger got to it. Later on a mound which contained owl pellets I almost stepped on 2 lemmings. My boot was about 1 ft. away, when I heard the twittering note. The Lemmings finally managed to scurry and find a hole.

June 15

Not nearly as many lemmings are obvious in the Voth area as the area I walked yesterday. I estimate one-fourth as many. There were no Lemmings seen in the Barrell Area.

R.A. Hamilton
1965

Lemmus trimucronatus

June 16

Lemmings were abundant in the area N of Walsby's slough. They could be seen everywhere scurrying from the exposed grass to cover under the snow. In one area I estimated as being less than 0.1 acre twenty lemmings were seen. The lemmings seemed to be rooting in the ground when they were not disturbed. Once a large lemming was observed chasing another. One of the lemmings was uttering a twittering note. A lemming was observed flushing a Pectoral Sandpiper by running where the sandpiper was standing. No predator was observed taking a lemming during my walk.

June 17

In the Britton area Lemmings are not overly conspicuous. There is not much snow present for them to scurper under. Many lemmings were seen, nevertheless.

June 18

Along Beach Ridge Lemmings were very abundant. They were seen on the bare patches, grubbing for rhizomes. When they were disturbed they would go under the snow. On several occasions one lemming was seen chasing another lemming.

June 19

In the Britton area Lemmings do not seem too abundant. However there is a large population of only a few jaguars present so the population is probably high.

June 20

Not many lemmings were seen.

June 21

The number of lemmings visible in the area seem to have increased somewhat. Several times lemmings were seen chasing each other.

R.B. Hamilton
1965

Lemmus trimucronatus

June 22. Lemmings are very abundant in the newly exposed areas E of ARL. In the morning I caught about 20 lemmings in an area estimated to be about .1 Area. There were many areas observed during the day in which lemmings were more obvious and seemed to be at higher densities. Chasing was observed often. On two occasions the lemmings were observed standing face to face and pawing each other's face. They then copulated.

June 23. Dave Mullen^{and I} caught about 20 lemmings on the Beach Ridge in the morning in an area of about 1/10th of an acre. It took us about an hour. Lemming activity was obvious around the tundra. A dead lemming was found at a mound used by snowy owls. The lemmings are still seen around the edges of snow the most frequently but they are often encountered in exposed tundra.

June 24. A number of lemmings were found dead on the tundra (about 15). They are still very obvious and are present in large numbers. They are frequently observed chasing each other.

June 27-Aug 23 - The number of lemmings gradually decreases. The first place they are seen in numbers is the high polygonal ground. Little tracks of snow move from place to place and show up the lemmings. Only one lemming was seen after I got back from the tundra. It was a small one in the morning of Aug 23 in the JVA

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Vulpes fulvus

June 18

Barrow Alaska. A Red Fox was seen in the area of Family Lagoon. It was about 300 yds away and it stood and watched us (Paul and I) After several minutes it turned and walked away. This fox does not seem as red as those I have seen earlier and lacked a conspicuous white-tip to the tail. It looked very similar to a fox that is kept here for Physiology experiments however.

June 24

A Red Fox was observed running in the barrow area. This fox looked different than the one observed on June 18; it was more tawny looking.

Aug 17

A young Red Fox was observed near the AAGS shack. It could be approx 20 within about 10 ft. within 1 hour, when I returned to the shack it followed my tracks. It then went and picked up a dead song and shook it in its hand like a puppy would a shoe.

Aug 20

A Red Fox was observed on the far side of the creek near the TVB. It was lying curled up asleep and would not have been noticed except a few tracks led it thru about 20 very tall grass. It sat up and looked back it might try to enter the Godwin. The Godwin then then the water about 50 yds to E and by then again.

R. B. Hamilton
1965

Mustela

June 20.

Barrow Alaska. At least one of this species was observed in the spot at Britton's Area S of South Salt Lagoon. This animal was noticed poking its head above the snow as Paul tossed a lemming and the lemming screamed. The weasel would raise its head like a periscope for several seconds then lower it. The head would appear later perhaps in the same place, perhaps in another. The weasel approached to within about 15 ft. It travelled on top of the snow at some times and under it at others. After it approached to within 15 ft. it turned around and returned to a where it was seen about 40 ft. away. It or another weasel then came back to the same place 15 ft. away. This time the weasel carried a dead lemming. It was carried in the mouth and probably weighed more than the weasel. The place where the weasel disappeared 15 ft away was then examined. It appeared to be some sort of feeding area. The ground was covered with fur. Trails which looked to have been made by the weasel radiated in all directions in the snow.

